FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1985

Reaction to UNSC Vote on Israeli Raid

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio expressed "deep disappointment" with the U.S. abstention on the UN Security Council vote denouncing Israel for its raid on Tunisia, though he expressed appreciation for the U.S. representative's speech, which showed "full understanding" for Israel's motives. Israeli political sources attributed the abstention to U.S. concern for the well-being of American hostages held in Lebanon, the radio noted. Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo accused the United States of "hypocrisy" in remarks broadcast by the radio, adding that the UN stand is a "grave warning signal" to all those who say Israel can accept an international forum and framework for peace talks.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba expressed satisfaction at the "positive" outcome of the Security Council's deliberations, according to Tunis radio, and he also noted that the U.S. attitude was decisive in enabling the Council to endorse the Tunisian draft resolution. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali told AFP of Tunisia's "deep satisfaction" over the U.S. Government's abstention and he confirmed that Tunisia had expected a U.S. veto, the radio reported. A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary on the UN vote maintained that the United States decided not to use its veto because of Tunisia's "unprecedented" stand, which made it clear that a U.S. veto of the resolution would "jeopardize" U.S.-Tunisian relations. The radio called on other Arab states to follow Tunisia's example and adopt "more serious and brave stands." Among other Arab reaction, Riyadh radio welcomed the Security Council's "new international stand" against Israel, made possible by the U.S. decision not to reject the draft resolution in order to avoid arousing Arab resentment. For Egypt's part, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz viewed the U.S. abstention as a "partial correction" of the U.S. stand on the Israeli raid, according to Cairo press reports cited by MENA.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat continued to accuse the United States of colluding in the Israeli raid, asserting in press interviews reported by MENA and WAKH that Israel received intelligence information and technical assistance from the United States that made the attack possible.

Israel

Israel demanded that Egypt furnish it with a detailed explanation of the 5 October murder of seven Israeli tourists by an Egyptian soldier in the Sinai, Jerusalem radio reported. MENA disclosed that the soldier suddenly became "hysterical," shot at some of his colleagues, and then opened fire on the group of tourists. The soldier was arrested pending trial, the agency added. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent a condolence telegram to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Jerusalem radio reported, and the president said in remarks reported by MENA that it was "an isolated incident" and the soldier "went crazy." An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman told Jerusalem radio that Egypt is being asked to explain why its soldiers failed to provide medical assistance to the casualties at once. However, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel said Egypt gave "all possible aid and assistance" to the wounded, the radio noted. In another development concerning Israeli-Egyptian relations, Israeli sources cited by Jerusalem radio were "greatly surprised" by Egypt's "harsh" reaction to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, including the announcement that Israel will not be allowed to participate in the Cairo International Book Fair in January.

A 7 October explosion injured 10 people and caused damage at an apartment building in the Jerusalem neighborhood of Qatamon Tet. AFP reported that the Abu Nidal Palestinian faction claimed responsibility for the explosion, but according to Jerusalem radio, it was caused by a gas leak, not "terrorist" action.

The bodies of an Israeli man and woman shot by "terrorists" were found southwest of Jerusalem, according to Jerusalem radio. The couple had been missing since the day after the Israeli air raid. Police said another man found shot dead in the fields of Kibbutz Sarid was also "most probably" a victim of terrorists, the radio reported.

As for Israeli-Polish relations, Jerusalem radio disclosed that the two nations have agreed to exchange envoys who will represent their countries' interests until a firm decision is made on establishing formal diplomatic ties.

Lebanon

Syrian forces entered Tripoli 6 October amid a "completely peaceful atmosphere" in accordance with the Damascus cease-fire agreement, Damascus radio announced. Tripoli residents started returning to their homes and life was gradually returning to normal in the city's streets and markets, the radio added. According to Beirut radio, the collection of heavy weapons was being conducted in several areas of the city. Earlier, Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban in remarks broadcast by Radio Free and Unified Lebanon urged all parties not to stand in the way of the Syrian forces "anywhere." Before leaving Syria, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he hopes the Damascus agreement will bring "final salvation" to Tripoli, Damascus radio reported.

A person claiming to represent the Islamic Liberation Organization said not a single U.S., Soviet, or European hostage will be released unless President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev reach agreement on ending the war in Lebanon during their summit meeting in Geneva, Radio Monte Carlo disclosed. Earlier, the Islamic Liberation Organization had set an end to the fighting in Tripoli as a condition for the release of the kidnapped Soviet Embassy officials. However, the spokesman said halting the attacks against Tripoli is no longer sufficient and the release of the Soviet hostages "will not be easy to achieve," the radio added. The spokesman also threatened that further kidnappings will take place.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island three times and hit a "large" maritime target near the Iranian coast over the weekend, according to Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim that it shot down an Iraqi helicopter 5 October.

Meanwhile, IRNA announced that the Iranian Navy began "unprecedented" military maneuvers in the Strait of Hormuz. President 'Ali Khamene'i, who attended the exercises, said in remarks reported by Tehran radio that Iran's duty is to remain prepared and to increase its power even though the chance of superpower interference in the Persian Gulf is "very small." Despite the Iraqi attacks on Khark Island, Khamene'i told the radio that Iran's oil is being exported regularly and the volume will be increased. Earlier, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a Friday prayers sermon reported by the radio that Iraq is "no more than a puppet" in a plot being carried out in the Persian Gulf by the United States, France, and the Soviet Union. Contending that these countries are seeking to bring economic pressure on Iran so that it will not be able to continue waging the war, Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized that Iran will "definitely" carry out its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz if Iranian oil exports are cut off. He also called on young people who have received military training to report to mobilization centers.

Iran

President Khamene'i will "most probably" nominate Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi for reappointment 10 October when Khamene'i takes the oath for a second term in office, according to a *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* report cited by IRNA quoting Majlis sources.

Following Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's recent request that the media minimize coverage of his speeches and meetings, Khomeyni's office announced that the ayatollah has called for the removal of pictures of him from mosques, IRNA noted.

Arab Summit Proposals

The PLO has begun contacts to convene a special Arab summit meeting in order to "confront the challenge" of Israel's raid against Tunisia and the PLO, PLO Chairman 'Arafat stated in an *AL-AHRAM* interview reported by MENA. On the other hand, Syria has proposed the holding of an Arab "mini-summit" attended by six states but excluding the PLO, according to Arab diplomatic sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo. In another development, the secretary general of the Algerian FLN Central Committee told Egypt's *ROSE AL-YUSUF* that Algeria wants the next Arab summit conference to discuss the restoration of relations with Egypt, MENA disclosed.

Sudan

A "neighboring state" was to extend military aid to those involved in the aborted coup attempt 25-26 September had it succeeded, a Sudanese Army source told *AL-SAHAFAH* in a statement cited by SUNA. He added that 244 of the 276 people implicated so far in the coup attempt were from the Armed Forces. Meanwhile, Omdurman radio reported that Sudanese authorities have eased curfew restrictions in Khartoum due to an improvement in the security situation.

OPEC

OPEC ministers meeting in Vienna failed to agree on new production quotas for individual members, AFP reported. At a news conference following the end of the meeting, OPEC President Subroto acknowledged that OPEC is now forced to operate in response to market conditions. He noted that OPEC members had agreed to discuss production quotas at the organization's next meeting in December.

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Syria Reportedly Proposes 6-State Mini-Summit

JN051239 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have said that Syria has proposed holding a mini-summit to be attended by six Arab states in order to prepare for the ordinary Arab summit in November. These sources said that the states recommended for attending the mini-summit are: Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Morocco, and a sixth state that has not yet been identified. The PLO is to be excluded from this meeting.

The sources added that the proposal was made by Syria during talks held by the Casabalanca summit committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere to achieve rapprochement between Syria and Jordan and between Syria and Iraq.

The Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers held a meeting in Jeddah on 16 zSptemebr and agreed on a series of measures to improve bilateral relations. They also agreed to meet again in Jeddah during the second half of this month.

'Arafat Seeks Arab Summit To Discuss Tunis Raid

NC060702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2153 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that Egypt's and President Husni Mubarak's stand on the recent Israeli raid against the PLO's headquarters in Tunis was magnificent and emodies the will, civilization, heritage, and national commitment of the great Egyptian people.

In an interview to be published by *AL-AHRAM* tomorrow, Sunday, 'Arafat revealed that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was the only Arab leader who did not send a cable of condolences to Tunisia or the PLO on the loss of their martyrs.

In his interview, the Palestinian leader said that the PLO has initiated contacts with some Arab capitals to convene a special Arab summit in order to confront the challenge issued to the entire Arab nation by the aggression against Tunisia and the PLO.

'Arafat added that he has sent a letter about this to King Hasan II of Morocco (?in his capacity) as chairman of the Arab summit conference.

'Arafat said that it is vital to convene a special meeting of the Joint Arab Defense Council to discuss the increasing Israeli threat to all Arabs.

In his interview with *AL-AHRAM*, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO Command will continue along the path of pursuing a just peace without making any concessions. He said that following the recent Israeli raid it is necessary to search for a new way to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and not the peace of submission which Israel wants.

'Arafat said he will hold contacts with all Arab leaders on this new situation.

'Arafat explained that in the next few days the Palestinian Command will comprehensively review and assess developments in light of the Israeli raid against the PLO's headquarters in Tunis.

'Arafat described the Israeli aggression as a premeditated U.S.-Israeli operation which was approved by the U.S. President.

'Arafat said that the object of the operation was to assassinate the PLO chairman and attack a state that is friendly toward the United States — Tunisia.

'Arafat added: We must remain cool and calm in order to reassess the situation with all concerned Arab leaders. This is to prevent a separate or emotional Palestinian decision, because these events do not concern the PLO alone.

'Arafat Has Proof of U.S. 'Collusion' in Raid

GF060951 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that he has documents and proof that confirm that the United States has colluded with the Israeli enemy in the aggression on PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today, he said that the documents indicate that the U.S. Government delivered three or four pictures of Hammam al-Shatt taken by U.S. satellites to Israeli intelligence services, that the U.S. Sixth Fleet jammed Arab radar equipment, and that U.S. support was given to the Israeli planes through U.S. bases in the Mediterranean area. He stressed that the United States had knowledge of everything that occurred and that "what is described as the Israeli hand is meaningless. We must not be caught in this illusion. I challenge Israel to carry out such an operation alone."

To prove this, 'Arafat presented a transcript of an enemy radio broadcast which carried a news item stating that the Israeli enemy intended to attack PLO centers at the end of last month, "but the United States warned against the consequences of such action." This is an admission that the United States knew of the operation, 'Arafat said.

In answer to a question on the use of a NATO base in the operation, 'Arafat said "when the appropriate time comes, we will reveal this." He said that the Israeli enemy receives unlimited and continuous political, media, and military support from the United States, on the basis of the strategic agreement signed by them. He said: "This is a violation of international law. Otherwise how are their threats to attack PLO offices in the world accepted on the pretext that these offices enjoy no immunity?"

On the effect of the aggression on the future of the peace march, 'Arafat said: "The peace march has been hit by some of the shrapnel of the bombs which the U.S. missiles fired at Hammam al-Shatt. As for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, it has no connection with this issue since it emerged in accordance with the approval granted by the PNC in 1982, and was confirmed by the PNC meeting in 1984. The accord organizes Palestinian-Jordanian relations, at present and in the future."

'Arafat said that the PLO is not thinking of moving its headquarters from Tunisia following the decisive pan-Arab stand adopted by Tunisia following the attack. He pointed out that the PLO moved its military forces from Tunisia more than a year ago. All that is left are the administrative offices of the PLO. He revealed that a decision has been made by the PNC to escalate armed struggle in the occupied territories and that the Palestinian people are committed to this decision since all the fronts have been closed.

'Arafat said that the PLO will seek to hold an urgent Arab summit or to advance the date of the ordinary summit. He hailed the European stance which has condemned the aggression and stated that Palestinian contacts with the USSR are continuing on a number of issues. He said that the PLO will receive a Soviet delegation soon and he will personally visit Moscow at the appropriate time.

On the unity of Palestinian factions, 'Arafat affirmed that the PLO has never been stronger than it is today and that the people are rallying round the PLO in an unprecedented manner inside and outside the occupied territories. He pointed out that political accord with some factions is different from Palestinian unity.

The Palestinian leader called for convening an Arab and Islamic summit and the immediate convening of the Arab Joint Defense Council to discuss the situation following the latest Israeli aggression.

'Arafat Accuses Reagan of Assassination Attempt

GF041302 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of personally attempting to assassinate him through the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last Tuesday [1 October].

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, 'Arafat said that the United States knew of the raid and its aims and that the CIA supplied Israel with accurate information and pictures of his personal movements and the movements of other Palestinians.

'Arafat said that this information included reports on the movements of his private plane which transported him from Rabat to Tunis recently and in which he said he made a long detour before it arrived in the Tunisian capital for purposes of of escaping observation. However, the CIA monitored the flight.

'Arafat pointed out that the raid did not come as a surprise to the PLO, particularly as threats were recently made by Israel's military and political leaders.

'Arafat emphasized that the Palestinian people will continue the struggle and will respond to the raid by escalating resistance to Zionist occupation and terrorism which receive unlimited support from the U.S. Administration.

'Arafat Receives Soviet, French Envoys in Tunis

JN041815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis yesterday evening. Our radio correspondent has learned that the Soviet charge d'affaires conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar the Soviet Government's condolences over the victims of the barbaric Zionist raid against PLO headquarters in Tunis. He also affirmed his country's principled, firm stand that supports our Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO —their sole, legitimate representative —until they regain their inalienable, legitimate rights, including their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also received Eric Rouleau,the French ambassador in Tunis, yesterday evening. Our radio correspondent has learned that the French ambassador conveyed the condolences of the French people and government over the victims of the barbaric Zionist raid. He also conveyed France's sympathy with the PLO and the Palestinian people's just struggle. Our correspondent added that the French ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar the French Government's clear condemnation of the barbaric Zionist raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He affirmed that his country will maintain its stand supporting the Palestinian people and their just struggle under the PLO —their sole, legitimate representative.

PLO Takes 'Precautionary Measures' in Jordan

JN041516 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] In Amman, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] said that the PLO has taken several precautionary measures in Jordan in order to counter any Israeli operation against PLO offices there.

Aden VOP Updates Casualty Count in Tunis Raid

GF042048 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] An informed Palestinian source in the Tunisian capital said today that the Zionist raid on the PLO General Headquarters near Tunis has resulted in the death of more than 70 persons and the wounding of 100 others, according to a new count which the PLO has announced in Tunis.

The count, which is still incomplete, indicates that 60 of those killed were Palestinians and that the remaining 10 were Tunisians. Some of the wounded whose injuries were grave have died in Tunis hospitals where they were receiving treatment. Previously it had been reported that 60 people had died and 100 were wounded.

Rescue teams continued searching today among the debris of the PLO headquarters.

PLO Comments on U.S. Abstention on UNSC Vote

JN051835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1705 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] There were many reasons why the United States was preventedfrom using its veto at the UN Security Council on a resolution denouncing the Israeli raid on the PLO offices in Tunis. Among these reasons was that the raid was very insolent and to a large extent violated international laws and relations when military force was used in such a very nasty manner. This raid was denounced and condemned by all international circles, including all West European countries. All of this created an atmosphere at the UN Security Council which urged Washington to adopt a similar strong stand. However, the direct and practical reasons which prevented the United States from using its veto was the Tunisian Government's stand, which made it clear that any U.S. veto of a resolution denouncing the Israeli raid would jeopardize U.S.-Tunisian relations. The Tunisian Government's stand, particularly President Bourguiba's stand, is certainly worthy of respect and appreciation. This stand is unprecedented. The other Arab states should have adopted the same stand a long time ago. They have not adopted such a standin the past. However, we hope that their stands will be on the same level in the future.

In fact, Washington's support for Israel and its use of its veto at the UN Security Council in favor of the Zionist entity has reached the same degree of insolence as the bloody and hostile Israeli actions. Furthermore, the United States would not be giving this unlimited support to Israel had the Arab capitals put their relations with Washington at stake just as Tunisia did. It is not too late should our capitals intend to do so and to adopt more serious and brave stands. If other Arab states had followed Tunisia's example, they could have forced the White House to think twice before announcing that the Israeli raid was legitimate and that the objective of the raid was sound. Moreover, they could have urged the U.S. representative at the UN Security Council to reconsider before saying that Israel has the right to take the proper military action whenever it deems necessary in reply to what he described as terrorist acts against it. Yes, this is possible on condition that the Arab states do not let this event of preventing Washington from using its veto in Israel's favor at the UN Security Council from being a unique incident in Arab relations with the United States.

Fedayeen Kill Three Israelis Near Nazareth

JN061744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1641 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In fulfillment of the revolution's promise and within the framework of replying to the Zionist enemy's crime and its aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last Tuesday, our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland acted in accordance with the revolution command's instructions and attacked a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers south of the city of Nazareth in areas that were occupied in 1948. The group killed three Zionists and wounded others in a hand grenade and machine gun attack. Our revolutionaries withdrew immediately from the operation area and returned safely to their bases.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

OPEC Members Fail To Agree on Production Quotas

Chairman Comments

AU041431 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, Oct 4 (AFP) — A new oil market situation has overtaken the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which has been forced to operate on market terms, and ministers are to begin work immediately to find a way of "consolidating their pricing structure", Indonesian Oil Minister Professor Subroto acknowledged here today.

At a press conference at the end of a special and unsuccessful meeting here to discuss requests for production quota increases, Mr. Subroto said the 16 million barrel ceiling was to be retained without quota changes, although Saudi Arabia was now no longer considered a swing producer and could produce up to its quota of 4.3 million barrels a day.

Asked if at the next meeting in Geneva on December 7 the 13 OPEC countries would be obliged to move towards a single pricing system, possibly based on so-called netback deals, because of indiscipline noted here, Mr. Subroto said:

"We feel after 25 years that a new period is in front of us, a new situation with a new challenge."

He said ministers would begin now to have bilateral and multilateral contacts ahead of the December meeting "with a view to consolidating the pricing structure".

Asked if the conclusion to be drawn from today's meeting to review price and production discipline was that OPEC producers are now market operators almost like any others, Mr. Subroto replied: "What is so bad about that? We have to be realistic."

Mr. Subroto said Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani explained that netback deals the Kingdom has concluded linking prices to market conditions were "temporary, on a limited basis."

Mr. Subroto repeated that it was recognised this new policy by Saudi Arabia will have a "profound effect on the pricing structure."

He said the meeting today reviewing OPEC discipline had authorised the independent auditors to continue monitoring exports and production.

Asked if other countries had expressed the view that the Saudi Arabian netback deals constituted malpractice, he said: "netback is indeed part of a process regarded as malpractice."

Asked what was the use of an official price structure since no member was respecting it, Mr. Subroto said it was useful as a means of "judging the strength of the market, so I think there is still a practical need to have it".

Pressed to explain how OPEC could make use of its audit information showing any quota excesses by some members so as to achieve discipline, Mr. Subroto acknowledged that: "OPEC countries are sovereign countries. We can't enforce them in that sense — impose sanctions."

Earlier a member of the Iranian delegation said that Shaykh Yamani explained that his netback agreements would not affect prices.

Leaving the session today, Shaykh Yamani noted in remarks to journalists that Saudi Arabia, of all OPEC members, had adhered to official prices the longest.

A U.S. oil trader following developments here, commented: "What this means is that OPEC is having increasingly little impact on the market, and the market is having a major impact on OPEC."

Mr. Subroto recalled that a majority of the members agreed to adjourn discussion on any individual quota increase within the 16 million barrel ceiling for a second time until the December meeting.

Press Release Issued

LD041542 Vienna OPECNA in English 1416 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, 4 Oct 85 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 75th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 75th (extraordinary) meeting of the Conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Vienna, Austria from 3rd to 4th October, 1985.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president HE Dr. Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia and head of its delegation. HE Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries of Algeria and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected as alternate president.

The conference again welcomed representatives of Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers, and reiterated its appreciation of the solidarity and support shown by Mexico. The conference also expressed its profound sorrow at the tragic loss of life and destruction of property caused by the recent series of earthquakes in Mexico.

Upon the request of some member countries, the conference discussed the redistribution of OPEC's total production into quotas for individual member countries, while the conference unanimously agreed to maintain the OPEC production ceiling of 16 million b/d [barrels per day], however the majority agreed that the redistribution of that ceiling among member countries be postponed to a later date.

The conference reviewed the report of the minister monitoring committee, headed by HE Dr. Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates and head of its delegation, on the market situation since the last meeting of the conference, and expressed its appreciation to the committee.

The conference also considered the report of the Ministerial Executive Council, chaired by HE Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia and head of its delegation, and expressed its appreciation to the council.

The conference expressed its sincere gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria and the authorities of the city of Vienna for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

KUWAIT

GCC Ministers' 9 October Meeting Said Postponed

LD041217 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Oct (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Ministry of Information announced today that the first conference of the GCC ministers of information which was scheduled to be held at the GCC Secretariat General premises in Riyadh on 9 October has been postponed for later this month. The source said that the Kuwaiti ministry has received a cable to this effect from the Secretariat General. The responsible source did not specify the new date for the meeting but said it will be held later this month.

Israelis Said To Use U.S. Base Before Tunis Raid

LD071054 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — The Israeli warplanes that raided PLO Headquarters in Tunisian Hammam al-Shatt last Tuesday, had taken off from occupied Palestine 24 hours before the raid, according to press reports here Monday. *'AL-QABAS'* newspaper, quoting well informed Palestinian sources in Tunis, said that the Israeli planes landed at an American Airforce base in a European country near Tunisia.

The sources refused to divulge that country's name revealing that present contacts are underway with that country to determine whether it had officially agreed on that step. They elaborated that the aircraft had been assigned to remain there until information says that the Fatah Revolutionary Council or Military Council was in session or at least proves the presence of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office for a meeting with senior aides to start the bombing.

Harms Peace Prospect

LD071012 Kuwait KUNA in English 0921 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — The *"KUWAIT TIMES"* Monday warned moderate Arab states with ties of friendship to the U.S. to reassess their relationships in light of the American defense of the Israeli raid last week on Tunisia, a U.S. "friend".

"The U.S. has always discriminated between its friends and allies. with Israel being its 'most favoured ally' in the Middle East, no country considering itself a U.S. friend can ever hope to claim parity with Israel in Washington", the English-language daily warned.

"Nor can it ever get Washington's guarantees that it will remain safe from Israeli aggression," it added.

Therefore, Arab states with friendly ties with the U.S. should temper those relations by keeping other options regarding alliances open, the paper implied. If they do not do so, "their fate may not be different from Tunisia which is regarded as a friend by Reagan in spite of the Israeli terrorist strike", it went on.

Meanwhile, the U.S. President is under the misconception that Israel's military might will force the Arab world and the Palestinians in particular to arrange a peace settlement to Israel's liking.

However, "if Reagan is trying to encourage direct talks with Israel by allowing it to strike at the PLO facilities with American warplanes then he may never find an Arab party willing to go along with him in his adventure", the daily concluded.

Papers on U.S. Stance

LD061244 Kuwait KUNA in English 0909 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily affirmed Sunday that the recent Israeli raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia, proves that neither Israel nor the United States want peace "no matter what the Arab concessions are." "Reagan's the U.S. President [words indistinct] to the raid indicate that the United States [words indistinct] from its involvement in peace, which it has promised to endorse in the Middle East," daily "*AL-QABAS*" said.

The Israeli raid is a message from Israel that it does not want to negotiate with the Palestinian leadership and does not want peace, the paper said, noting that "the raid [words indistinct] life of 'Arafat, (PLO chairman), therefore, Israel attempted to get rid of the party that [words indistinct] to hold peace negotiation with it."

The paper, meanwhile, described the raid as criminal act "and violates international laws and the sovereignty of state." "Some Arabs, who hang on the American peace illusions are only pinning hopes on a mirage," the daily asserted.

Meanwhile, daily "*KUWAIT TIMES*" commented on the United States stance toward the Israeli raid by saying that the U.S. did not use its veto against the Arab resolution "and chose to abstain from voting." The paper added that "the U.S. which seldom regrets endorsing the Zionist crime, has already earned enough resentment in the Arab world and elsewhere for giving full backing to the Israeli terror raid on Tunisia."

"Using veto against the resolution would have only amounted to adding more outrage to its outrageous position," the paper pointed out, adding that "the act may help President Ronald Reagan to pause and think as to what can be done to save what remains of the bridges of his so-called 'friendship' with certain Arab leaders..."

Commenting on U.S. early support to the Israeli raid the paper asked, "Why should Reagan consider every Israeli aggression as valid? Merely because he has blind faith in Israeli intelligence and believes that the Israelis can never be wrong no matter what crimes they commit," the paper noted. The paper, on the other hand, warned the PLO against Israeli aggressions saying "with all its moderates and hardliners the PLO remains the target and they are united in the eyes of Israel."

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Talks With Reagan, Weinberger

GF042044 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this morning met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting was attended by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador in Washington; and 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information. During the meeting, which lasted more than an hour, they exchanged views and discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East. The meeting also was attended by U.S.Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Prince Sultan and his accompanying delegation also visited the Pentagon where he was received upon arrival by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weingberger. Later he held a meeting with the U.S. secretary of defense. During the meeting they discussed cooperation between the two countries.

Comments on Talks

LD042307 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (SPA) — Replying to a question from SPA about the nature of the talks which took place in the White House this morning, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, and minister of defense and aviation, gave a statement in which he said:

This morning I conveyed to President Ronald Reagan the greetings of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and expressed his majesty's concern over what is happening in the region, especially the Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia. I also discussed current events in the Middle East. The U.S. President expressed his understanding about the issues we discussed. I hope this will be reflected in future U.S. stances.

The meeting I held today with my colleague, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, was fruitful and achieved its aim, and the United States approved in full the military requirements and needs presented by the Kingdom. Mr Weinberger promised to give the matter full attention, and said that the United States Government will immediately take the necessary measures according to the regulations by referring the matter to the authority responsible for implementation.

Replying to a question put by Saudi television about the most prominent points discussed in both meetings, the prince sultan said: The meeting with the President was amicable. We reviewed bilateral relations, and as I said, the response was good. As for Arab issues — with the Palestinian issue to the fore — as you know, the Kingdom clearly expressed its policy to the United Nations, especially concerning its complete commitment to the Fes summit resolution, which stems from its extreme commitment to allowing Palestinians to practice their right to self-determination, to return to their homeland, and to establish their own independent state on their own land under a permanent and just peace.

In reply to a question about the purchase of aircraft, his highness replied: This was discussed with my friend Weinberger, and I found great response. The purchase is taking its course. We leave the determination of the time to our friends in the United States. There were no concessions from our side or apologies from their side. Everything is all right.

Jordanian, Syrian Premiers To Meet 15 Oct

GF051510 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
5 Oct 85

[Text] It has been reported in Amman that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will once again meet in Jeddah on 15 October. This meeting is in response to the efforts of the committee for clearing the Arab air which was formed by a resolution of the recently held Arab summit conference in Casablanca in August.

Al-Rifa'i and Al-Kasm held their first meeting in Jeddah last month. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Papers Point Finger at U.S. in Israeli Raid

PM071201 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
3 Oct 85 p 9

[Editorial: "The Original Terror"]

[Text] The Israeli warplanes which bombed the PLO Headquarters in Tunis have at the same time committed aggression against the capital of the Tunisian Republic. The fact that the Israeli warplanes have been able to do what they have done is due to their being U.S.-made and freely equipped with all the necessary U.S. technology that enabled them to carry out a bombing mission at a distance of 2,500 km from their base.

The Israeli warplanes were able to fly over the Mediterranean all this distance without being detected on radar screens because the U.S. technology with which they are provided facilitated their task.

The Israeli warplanes bombed the capital of the Tunisian republic because it is almost certain that the green light to carry out this aggression came from Washington itself. The fact that the White House endorsed this aggression against the PLO Headquarters in Tunis is clear from the White House statement justifying this aggression under the pretext of combatting "terror."

The fact that the White House has so enthusiastically justified the aggression as combating "terror" shows that it is not so inclined to describe the Israeli aggression as terror, which is terror by the Israeli Government with U.S. technology and U.S. approval. The hand is Israeli and the voice is that of the United States. All this placed on record and will be kept on file.

Since the matter is so clear and since blood begets blood, things may develop in the future that may not please those sitting in the White House.

'UKAZ Deplores U.S. Backing

PM071209 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "What Next?"]

[Text] The U.S. support for Israel's blatant aggression against the PLO Headquarters in Tunis and against the sovereignty of this sisterly Arab state and security of its people raises more than one question. Washington's remarkable support means that the United States not only blessed this Israeli aggression but also gave it the go-ahead.

Such enthusiastic and unprecedented U.S. support not only suggests that the United States accepts more Israeli attacks and violations against those who have a legitimate right but also confirms that the United States is not impartial with respect to the efforts being mad to establish peace in the area, especially since the U.S. Administration has felt the desire and sincerity of the Arab leaderships in striving for peace and making practical moves toward it.

Such an attitude is not only contrary to the U.S. position and responsibility as a superpower but also gives the lie to the U.S. claims that it wishes to reduce tension and consolidate security and stability in the area, since such a desire cannot be compatible with Congress' continued attempts to impede and hinder Arab demands for arms in order to defend interests and legitimate rights against countinuing Israeli aggressions.

If any conclusions are to be drawn from such a stand, it is that the United States is anxious to upset the balance of power in the area to the disadvantage of the Arabs and in accordance with the dictates of its own interests and ambitions in the are even more than those of Israel.

Given this unfortunate situation, we would like to reach an understanding with the United States over the definition of terror. Terror in our Arab view and indeed in the view of all the world's peace-loving peoples and countries is the resort to violence against civilians. The Israeli military establishment not only resorts to the ugliest systematic terror against Arab citizens in the occupied territories but also continuously commits aggression and crimes against the peoples of our Arab nation.

How does the United States permit Israel to do this and yet deny the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to end the Israeli terror and Zionist aggression against that people's rights and even against this nation.

However, the conclusion that this nation should draw is that real quest for peace should be combined with strength, because in a world bedevilled by conflicts there is peace only for the strong. The might of this nation lies in its ability to discard its differences and divisions so as to preserve its dignity and honor and confront the fateful challenges. Europe, the peace-loving countries, and world opinion have denounced and condemned the Israeli aggression. Meanwhile, George Shultz' statements yesterday seemed to attempt to tone down the U.S. stand of supporting aggression. Also, Europe adopted an advanced stand by announcing that it will receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Meanwhile, the Security Council has been convened for an urgent meeting to discuss the Israeli aggression against the PLO in Tunis. But what use is that?

The U.S. veto weapon can block any international attempt to condemn Israel. Yet efforts are being made to dissuade the United States from using the veto at the Security Council. But the question again is: What use is all this?

The simplest answer to aggression should be expressed by this nation in an Arab anger that transcends condemnation and the demand for sanctions against Israel; it should find expression in the immediate discarding of all differences, divisions, and fragmentations that render potential joint Arab action impotent in the face of continuing challenges and prevent the Arabs from combining to serve the nation's causes and defend its higher interests.

Riyadh Views UNSC Resolution on Israeli Raid

GF051552 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 85

["News Analysis" by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Muhanna]

[Text] For 3 consecutive days the UN Security Council held several sessions to discuss the complaint made by Tunisia following the bombing by Israeli planes of the PLO general headquarters on Tunisian shores. During these sessions, the Tunisian hopes for obtaining a just resolution from the Security Council collided with obstacles represented by the veto power which any great power can exercise to void any draft resolution, however just and humanitarian it may be.

On the day of the Tuesday raid, the United States said that Israel had the right to self-defense and that the PLO General Command was the target of the bombing and not the Tunisian people. The U.S. response has been not to reject the Security Council resolution which was adopted yesterday, Friday in which the Security Council condemned the Israeli aggression against Tunisia and maintained Tunisia's right to demand reparations for the material and human losses which Israel has admitted. The draft resolution also requested UN member countries to quickly adopt a resolution to prevent Israel from repeating its assaults on the sovereignty of other countries, which is something that contravenes international conventions, humanitarian principles, and noble ideals. By its silence on this draft resolution, the United States has actually avoided a political tempest vis-a-vis the international challenge which rejects all forms of criminal aggression.

The other great powers found that voting for this just resolution was not a matter of choice, particularly as the USSR, the political and military rival of the United States, considered this resolution a political bet and a gain on the international arena. It had been expected that the participants in the Security Council session would hear the U.S. veto cancelling the draft resolution, thus allowing the Soviets an opportunity for political triumph over the United States.

The resolution adopted by the Security Council against the raid, despite the concessions that it includes and its lack of any military deterrent against Israel, is a unique resolution and a stand never before taken by the Security Council regarding any Arab issue.

The appearance of the resolution without a veto has aroused a political uproar which has proved that the UN Security Council's denunciation of Israel's stand and its acceptance of the Tunisian complaint and the demand made to UN member countries to adopt deterrent resolutions against any Israeli aggression against the sovereignty of other countries represents a new international stand which emphasizes the extent of the understanding of the truth of the Israeli presence in the Arab region, and Israel's attempt to extend its military tide to various areas in the Arab world. The United States has also avoided arousing the resentment of the Arab world, some of whose countries are linked to the United States by strong economic ties which might be shaken because of the U.S. defense of Israel.

What is currently taking place in the political arena can be understood as a step in the interest of Arab policy, particularly as it is suspected that in its raid against Tunisia Israeli planes flew over such points as the U.S. 6th Fleet and the areas where it is located in the Mediterranean, and NATO bases. These parties have affirmed, in serious statements, that they did not know of the Israeli raid on Tunisia. The situation became more critical when the Italian prime minister hurled abuse at Israeli policy and accused it of resorting to brutal conduct in international dealings.

The price of this political gain has been innocent lives which were lost suddenly last Tuesday. More than 100 people died — witnesses to the extent of the brutality and criminality for which they lost their lives, particularly those children and women who had no power to defend themselves. The coming few days will reveal the future of the resolution adopted by the Security Council, and whether it is a political fact to which Israel must submit, or only has a momentary emotional effect which will be forgotten by those countries which do not feel the bitterness of the aggression and the hideousness of the crime.

UAE

U.S. Said To Ask for Protection for Embassies

GF041020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAKH) — According to press reports in the UAE today, the United States has asked all its missions abroad, including its embassies in the Arab homeland, to ask their host governments to impose stringent security measures around all U.S. interests in the host countries.

AL-ITTIHAD says that such measures have already been taken in several Arab capitals including Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, Amman, and Cairo where the authorities have erected barriers in the roads leading to premises housing U.S. interests.

Minister Reaffirms Right To Up Oil Production

GF041810 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAM) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has affirmed that the UAE has priority among OPEC countries in increasing its oil production quota. In statements published in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, he said that the UAE maintains its right to obtain any increase in production despite the fact that the present circumstances of the oil market are not appropriate to make any increase in the production ceiling which is set at 16 million BPD.

He said that the UAE's temporary acceptance of its set quota, which is 1.1 million BPD, came after the intervention of a number of countries. The UAE has reservations on any quota increase for any OPEC member since priority must be given to the UAE in increasing its quota.

Dr al-'Utaybah warned that the improvement in the oil market situation and the closeness of oil prices on the spot market to official prices is a temporary improvement and cannot continue since it is the result of a number of temporary factors, namely the drop in OPEC production from 16 million to 14.5 million bpd which has helped in absorbing a significant part of the oil market surplus.

The second factor is the fall in oil production resulting from the continued Iraqi-Iran war; another factor is the sudden drop in the buying power of U.S. currency by 9 percent in the past 6 months which led to the a rise in the buying power of European and Japanese currencies and made oil prices attractive.

He said that there are two other factors, namely the drop in North Sea oil production as a result of routine maintenance operations, and the drop in USSR oil and oil derivatives exports for technical reasons.

Officials, Press React to UN Vote, Israeli Raid

Ghali Says Resolution 'Victory'

NC051546 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the Security Council's resolution condemning the Israeli aggression against Tunisia is an international victory for nonalignment diplomacy and a political defeat for Israel. This is particularly true, he added, because the council strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against Tunisia. The council considered it an aggressive act and a blatant violation of the UN Charter and international law. The resolution further established Tunisia's right to obtain compensation for the loss in life and property sustained during the Israeli attack.

Dr Ghali further said: The resolution is tantamount to a collective condemnation of antipeace policies. We must exploit this diplomatic victory by exerting more effort to promote the peace process in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

Al-Baz: U.S. Abstention 'Partial Correction'

NC070836 Cairo MENA in English 0735 GMT 7 Oct 85

["Press Review" —MENA headline]

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 7 (MENA) — The Cairo press reports First Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz said that the United States' abstaining from voting against the recent Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli aggression on Tunisia was a partial correction of the American stand on the aggression as reflected by statements by American officials after the raid.

Further Al-Baz Comment

NC051502 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent a message to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today concerning the treacherous Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. In his message, the president emphasized how important it is for the international community to assume its responsibilities for curbing such aggressive acts. Ambassador Muhsin Fahmi, assistant foreign minister, has conveyed President Mubarak's message to the British ambassador in Cairo.

In another development, Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has made a statement to our correspondent in which he comments on the UN Security Council's resolution condemning the Israeli aggression against Tunisia. He said that Egypt strongly supports this resolution and had made strenuous efforts to bring it to a vote. It is no secret that the United States thought of voting against the resolution. Dr al-Baz added that President Mubarak sent two messages to U.S. President Reagan in 1 day. He said: If we add the concerted European stand and that of the nonaligned states to Egypt's stand, then we could say that all these together convinced the United States not to vote against the resolution.

Continuing his statement, Dr al-Baz said that the resolution demonstratres a unanimous condemnation of the treacherous Israeli aggression. He added that the attempts made by Israeli circles to convince the world of their justifications are unacceptable.

Responding to a question about Egypt's stand on Israel's call for holding an international conference, excluding the Soviet Union and the PRC to discuss the Middle East issue, Dr al-Baz said that Israel has no right to define the specifications of such a conference. He stated that Israel seeks to retain the land. However, Egypt completely rejects this stand and stresses the need to hold an international conference that will include all parteis and that should be attended by the Soviet Union and PRC.

Concluding his statement, Dr al-Baz said: Israel's attempt to call for the holding of an international conference is an exposed attempt to ride out the deadlock into which it has fallen as a result of its aggression against Tunisia. This attempt, Dr al-Baz affirmed, does not reflect Israel's desire for peace.

Daily on U.S. Involvement

PM052000 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 4

[Military Affairs Editor Jamal Kamal article: "The Israeli Raid: Has the 6th Fleet Played a Role in It?"]

[Text] In July 1977 Benjamin Peled, commander of the Israeli Air Force, said after Israel obtained F-15 and F-16 aircraft that Israel can now strike at areas farther than it has been able to reach so far and that the Israeli Air Force can reach any Arab target and bomb it in any weather conditions.

But after the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis we have the following observations to make:

This raid is not a response to the killing of three Israelis in Larnaca. Rather, it is an operation that had been planned since 'Arafat left Lebanon and arrived in Tunis. Israel was awaiting the appropriate moment to carry it out.

Israel has 40 F-15s and 75 F-16 Falcons. They are the world's most modern aircraft specialized for bombing missions. They have a range of 1,315 km, one way only, with a load of 500 kg Mark 84 bombs, and are fitted with an electro-vision television [as published] or a laser system for accurate aiming. They are also fitted with three additional fuel tanks and a 25mm cannon with 515 rounds. Before arriving at the target the aircraft cover the last 50 to 90 km at low altitude in order to reduce fuel consumption.

But the distance between Israel and Tunis as the crow flies over the Mediterranean is about 2,400 km. The Israeli aircraft therefore need to refuel before half the distance. The aircraft should have enough fuel for 600km for possible dog fights.

There are two assumptions for the refuelling the Israeli planes:

Refuelling with Israeli tanker aircraft of which Israel has many types, including C-9 Stratocruiser for long distances with a speed of 603 km an hour and capable of carrying 16,000 kg of fuel; there is also the C-13 Hercules with a speed of 618 km per hour.

However, we exclude the possibility of refuelling in this manner because tanker aircraft, in view of their size and slow speed, constitute an easy target. For this reason the Israeli aircraft were refuelled only 200 km from the target when they bombed the Iraqi reactor.

The second assumption, in view of the U.S. reaction, is that the Israeli aircraft were refuelled by the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz which stands at a distance of 190 km from the southern Mediterranean shores, especially as the aircraft carrier has four tanker aircraft of the K1-6D type for mid-air refuelling and in view of the fact that a tanker aircraft cannot refuel more than two planes.

The raid raises many question. There are: How did Israel obtain the most suitable flight corridors to cover the aircraft approach as well as the requirements of electronic surveillance in order to know the capabilities of the warning systems that would make it possible to formulate a plan to cover their approach to the target or knowing the radar points and selecting an electronic jamming plan. [as published]

We have not heard in the past that Israel carried out surveillance operations over the Tunisian or the Libyan coasts, although we know that continuous surveillance of the area in the past months has been carried out by U.S. satellites and the warning aircraft on board the U.S. carrier.

I believe that the scenario of the Israeli raid began with the Israeli planes taking off from an air base on the Mediterranean and flying at a very high altitude. They then dropped to 300 meters 90 km from from Tunisia. They flew in a very close formation in order to reduce the size of the images that would appear on the Tunisian radars.

AL-AHRAM Urges Response

PM040811 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 13

[Husayn Sha'lan article: "An opportunity To 'Suspend' Camp David"]

[Text] The Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis is an open new-old message to all the parties concerned. It is that the "Israeli peace" is the only possible peace; the road to any other peace is blocked and a source of peril. The timing of the raid following the Egyptian-Jordanian-U.S.-European talks is of such significance that it should not be lost on anyone.

Nor should the significance be lost that there is no difference between the objectives of the so-called "hawks" or "doves." The names here are unimportant: Ben Gurion, Eshkol, Golda Meir, Menahem Begin, Shimon Peres, Yitzhaq Shamir. In the final analysis they are all one man, one method, and one objective.

What we should ponder here because of its important significance is the fact that Peres justified his violent attack on the PLO by saying that it pursues a dual "peaceful and fedayeen" policy simultaneously, meaning the PLO's legitimate resistance in the occupied territories in the West Bank and the sea operations in the past few weeks.

Peace under the protection of the gun is rejected by Israel, and the "Israeli peace" with the force of the Hebrew state's terror and official massacres is the only peace the Arabs must accept. What Israel regards as matters of detail are unimportant to it, beginning with the aggression against the sovereignty of an independent Arab state (whether neighboring or distant) or ending with reaction statements by the Arab governments or with worldwide condemnation and denunciation.

The only thing Israel allows us Arabs to do is to use all the microphone and press inventions, but resistance, even by basic things such as shouting in demonstrations or using a gun or hand grenade, is not allowed.

There is no harm in possessing modern weapons and the weapons of funds and oil, provided they are kept in storage without being used against Israel and those behind it. Let us sleep with an easy conscience (!!) after every war we wage through the radio and the press. Let the emperors of oil, arms deals, and press and radio remain reassured about their wealth and great profits.

All this may be a bitter pill, but the Arabs can do something, provided that have the will to do it. Egypt, which has withdrawn its ambassador from Israel in response to the invasion of Lebanon and suspended the talks on Tabah the day before yesterday, can, at least, withdraw the rest of its embassy and consular staff in Tel Aviv in gradual steps that would lead to the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador in Cairo and the exploitation of this historically suitable opportunity to "suspend" Camp David and arouse a new nationalist feeling.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comment

NC060719 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* welcomes the UN Security Council resolution condeming the Israeli armed attack against Tunis on the basis that it is a blatant violation of the UN Charter, international law, and international norms.

In a commentary scheduled to appear in its Sunday edition, the paper describes the resolution as one of the strongest issued against Israel in years. It says: The resolution not only condemns Israel, but it also demands that Israel stop these aggressive acations and the threat to commit them. It calls on the UN member-states to adopt resolutions that would deter Israel from resorting to such actions. It also acknowledges Tunisia's right to obtain appropriate compensation from Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes that the resolution reflects the strength of the worldwide denunciation of Sirael's conduct to the extent that the United States, which initially approved the Israeli aggression, could not go on defending Israel. Therefore, it refrained from voting on the resolution.

MENA Reports Soldier Wounds Israelis, Others

NC052132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2122 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — A central security soldier at the guard post in the (Kurta) area, about 20 kilometers north of Nuwaybi, became suddenly hysterical. He seized four of his colleagues, disarmed them, and opened indiscriminate fire in all directions. MENA has learned that several visitors to the area, including some Israelis who happened to be there, were hit. The soldier was arrested pending his trial.

Mubarak Comments

NC061044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Answering a question by a foreign correspondent on the effects that the episode in the Sinai has had on relations with Israel, President Husni Mubarak said: It was an isolated incident. A man went crazy. That could happen anywhere.

The president was also asked about ways to get the peace process back on track. He noted that this depends on the other party's behavior and added: I hope we will be able to get it back on course in the future. In statements to foreign correspondents, news agencies, and television networks today, President Mubarak stressed that we will do our utmost to achieve peace, as we know that a peaceful solution is the best one. We have actually abandoned violent solutions, which are a dead end.

Foreign Minister Comments

NC061457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has commented on the incident in which a soldier who went beserk opened fire on a number of tourists in Sinai, including Israeli tourists. He said: It was an isolated incident which could happen anywhere. It has no implications. Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his regret over the loss of human lives.

Police Arrest Anti-Israeli Demonstrators

NC051601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — A large number of Cairo University students gahtered today on campus on the first day of classes to denounce the Israeli attack on the PLO headquartersin Tunis. The students declared their solidarity with the legitimate and just rights of the Palestinian people and their support for the PLO.

Some elements from outside the university tried to exploit the students' position and gathered on the university road, Al-Jizah Square, and Urman Square. They shouted anti-Israeli slogans and stopped some cars that were passing in the area. The police urged them to disperse but some threw bricks and stones at the cars. The police were compelled to arrest the principal instigators.

Israeli Request to Participate in Book Fair Refused

NC050919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0912 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — Minister of Culture Ahmad Haykal has stated that his ministry has refused Israel's request to take part in the Cairo International Book Fair scheduled to be held in mid-January.

Swiss Not Asked To Convey Message to Israel

NC041909 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — An official Egyptian source has categorically denied an Israeli radio report that Egypt has asked the Swiss foreign minister to convey a message to Israel. The source said that Egypt has declared its position on Israel's recent act of aggression against the Tunisian and Palestinian peoples through official statements and at the Security Council.

MENA Cites Algerian Official on Relations

NC060916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0831 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Muhammad Sharif Musa'idiyah, secretary general of the Algerian FLN Central Committee, has proposed the holding of an urgent Arab summit to discuss the issue of restoring relations with Egypt. Algeria, he stressed, has no interest in denying Egypt's return to the Arab League , particularly since popular, personal, economic, and political relations between Algeria and Egypt are strong. He called for joint Arab-Egyptian action to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

In a statement to *ROSE AL-YUSUF* magazine, scheduled to be published on Monday, the Algerian official said that his country will attend an Arab summit to discuss the return of Egypt. He pointed out that Algeria considered the severance of relations with Egypt to be a judgement in absentia, made without hearing Egypt's defense.

Regarding Tunisian-Libyan relations, Musa'iddiyah said that Algeria will not allow Libya to occupy Tunisia. Algeria opposes occupation.

U.S. Abstention in Security Council Vote Noted

JN050718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The UN Security Council has condemned the Zionist entity's armed aggression against Tunisian territory and the PLO headquarters in Tunis. This came in the resolution which the Council passed yesterday. Some 14 representatives voted for the resolution while the United States abstained.

Emergency Arab Parliamentary Meeting on Raid Urged

JN051113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — Iraq has called for an emergency meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council, or of speakers of Arab parliaments, to discuss the recurrent Zionist aggression against Arab countries.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, addressed this call in cables to Mahmud al-Mas'adi, speaker of the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies, and Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, speaker of the PNC. Dr Hammadi noted in the cables that the Zionist enemy's criminal act of bombing PLO offices in Tunisia is another clear indication of Zionism's racist, fascist nature.

Dr Hammadi reiterated Iraq's solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian people and the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Ba'th Party Issues Statement on Tunis Raid

JN061112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0924 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) — The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has warned that the disruption and fragmentation of the unity of Arab destiny will enable Israel to stretch its arm against more than one Arab country.

In a statement issued here today, the National Command said that the Zionist enemy had exploited the state of Arab deterioration and relinquishment of the minimum degree of Arab solidarity to commit aggression against the nation and against Tunisia as well as against the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, which is fighting on more than one front and which is exposed to internal and external plotting.

It pointed out that denunciation and protest can no longer express the seriousness of the Zionist aggression nor put an end to it. It warned that aggression will be repeated so long as the Arab circumstances which encouraged it continue to exist. It indicated that some Arab sides' abandonment of Iraq in its confrontation of the Iranian aggression has helped the current Arab situation to collapse and deteriorate. The National Command emphasized that the Zionist enemy is continuing its aggressions depending on the support of the United States, on the loopholes of the Arab nationalist situation, and on the subversive role being played by some Arab rulers, in addition to the enemy's reassurance that Iraq is preoccupied in confronting the continuing Iranian aggression.

In a frank accusation of the United States, the National Command stressed that U.S. imperialism continues to enhance its fateful ties with the Zionist entity, thus relinquishing the fundamentals of ethics and international responsibility in order to satisfy Zionism, which is tightening its control and influence on U.S. political decision.

It added that the Arabs cannot now depend on anyone else and they should not expect anything from others as long as they do not depend on themselves and as long as they give others a chance to abandon them. The National Command expressed its solidarity and militant participation with the PLO leadership and the Tunisian Arab people in confronting aggression. It called for stimulating the energies of the Arab masses and for struggle to achieve the minimum level of Arab solidarity on both the popular and state levels. It also called for further solidarity with the Palestinian resistance and for work to restore Lebanon's unity, end the Iraqi-Iranian war, and revive the intrinsic Arab power that can influence Arab destiny.

'Mammoth Demonstrations' Staged Against Raid

JN061428 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) — Mammoth demonstrations were staged in Baghdad today in condemnation of the Zionist raid on Tunis and in support of the PLO. Demonstrations were also staged in all other Iraqi cities. The masses expressed their anger at the U.S. support and backing for the Zionist aggression and reaffirmed support for the Tunisian and Palestinian people in confronting the Zionist aggression. They also denounced the Iranian-Zionist cooperation against the Arab nation and called for effective Arab action that will uproot and wipe out imperialism and its interests in the Arab homeland.

Further on Demonstrations

JN061905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) — The mammoth demonstrations that began this afternoon in Baghdad as well as in all other Iraqi governorates [word indistinct] to express the Iraqi people's indignation against the criminal Zionist raid on Tunisia and the PLO headquarters. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators blocked the main streets and a great number of people filled squares in Baghdad and other towns and villages. Since this afternoon, Baghdad television has been carrying live reports on these mammoth demonstrations, which expressed popular mass anger and indignation over the Zionist raid.

Speakers who addressed the demonstrators asserted that the Zionist entity, supported by imperialism, wanted to single out the Palestinian revolution by instigating the Iranian regime to commit aggression against Iraq in order to prevent it from playing its pan-Arab role in supporting the Paelstinian revolution. They said that the aggression was committed under the umbrella of the plots by Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi and their repeated attempts to weaken Arab solidarity and foil all sincere efforts to effect an Arab reunion. The speakers pointed out that the Zionist raid on the PLO in Tunisia, the war of aggression against Iraq, the sanguinary massacres prepetrated by Hafiz al-Asad in Lebanon, and Al-Qadhdhafi's acts of sabotage are parts of the imperialist-Zionist-Iranian policy against the Arab nation and the pan-Arab existence.

Communiques, Statements Issued on War Actions

6 Oct Khark Attack

JN061735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,980 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of Iraqi territory and sovereignty and of people's dignity and achievements and in order to continue our march on the path of liberation, construction, and a bright future for our generations, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to destroy the economic pillars of aggression and crush the defeated enemy remnants, recording daily victories over the enemies of liberty, progress, and peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Exercising our legitimate right to destroy the pillars of the Iranian regime's war effort and implementing our firm policy of preventing this regime from exploiting its oil resources for aggression, continuing war, and obstructing the liberation movement and national progress of our nation and people, our heroic Air Force planes launched a devastating new raid on the ruins of Khark Island at 1710 [1410 GMT] today in order to further destroy its facilties with the aim of keeping this vital center out of operation so long as the regime of the charlatans continues to insist on war. Having carried out their mission with their usual courage and impeccable accuracy, the Air Force pilots returned to their bases protected by God.

2. One of our forward units carried out effective artillery strikes at enemy positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, killing four, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position and killing its occupants.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our forward units engaged enemy positions and troop concentration, killing a number of men and destroying an infantry position and one machinegun.

4. One of our units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector opened concentrated fire on an enemy boat, scored an effective hit, and completely destroyed it.

5. One enemy ammunition dump was set on fire in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Al-Qurnah suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1985

5 Oct Khark Attack

JN051730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,979 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With unique courage and splendid performance our Armed Forces continue to heroically defend Iraq's loftiness and glory.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of the great Iraqi people's decision and our unswerving course to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil revenues — which it uses to perpetrate aggression — by keeping Khark Island out of service so long as the Iranian regime insists on prolonging the war, our giant Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on the rubble of Khark Island at 2300 yesterday. Our valiant hawks of the air carried out another devastating raid on the island at 1140 today to keep its installations destroyed and ablaze. After carrying out the two missions with their well-known courage and accuracy, our valiant hawks of the air safely returned to base, protected by God.

2. At 2245 yesterday, the valiant hawks of the air carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian caost, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our valiant hawks safely returned to base protected by God.

3. Our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector dealt artillery blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying one vehicle carrying personnel, whose occupants were killed, and one infantry position, whose occupants were also killed.

4. Our able artillery in the VII Army Corps sector, dealing concentrated blows to forward enemy units, destroyed one vehicle and one infantry position and set other enemy positions on fire. Ambulances were seen evacuating enemy losses.

5. Using artillery and mortars, our units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector dealt blows to forward enemy units, setting them on fire, destroying several positions and one ammunition dump, and killing or wounding many enemy troops. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

6. Our valiant units destroyed four enemy positions and killed five enemy troops in the II Army Corps central sector and killed foru enemy troops in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

7. Escaping the inferno of the despots ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1985

Spokesman Denies Helicopter Downed

JN052052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2047 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — Iraq denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi helicopter was shot down today. In a statement to INA this evening, an Iraqi military spokesman said these claims are pure lies to cover up the heavy losses the Iranian forces sustained in the northern sector.

The spokesman also denied that Iraqi forces had struck any residential areas in Abadan.

3-4 Oct Operations

JN041717 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,978 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With courage and high morale, our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the defeated enemy remnants in all operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units sighted a group of enemy personnel and some vehicles opposite their positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. They pounded them with artillery and mortars, killing or wounding several troops and hitting a number of vehicles, while the rest fled.

2. In order to intensify our control over the enemy units and inflict the heaviest possible losses on them, formations from our forward units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened concentrated artillery fire on the enemy positions, gun emplacements, and engineering works, scoring devastating hits, inflicting losses in men and equipment, and obstructing the enemy's engineering works.

3. One of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector spotted two enemy boats trying to approach our positions. Our units pounded them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after hitting them and killing or wounding some of their occupants.

4. Units from our forward formations pounded the enemy positions and gun emplacements opposite our positions in the II Army Corps central sector, destroying one infantry position and one mortar emplacement and burning one ammunition dump.

5. One heavy machinegun was destroyed and its entire crew was killed in the VII Army Corps sector, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

6. In order to get rid of the clique of charlatanism and its sanguinary regime in Iran, fresh groups of Iranians, both civilians and military, sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1985

Taqi: Oil Quota To Increase Despite OPEC Decision

JN042025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, 4 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has regretted OPEC's stand on Iraq's request to modify its oil production quota.

In an exclusive statement to INA at the conclusion of OPEC's extraordinary conference today, Qasim Ahmad Taqi emphasized that Iraq will act in accordance with its interests and will produce as much oil as it can as long as the limit remains within the objective and just quota that should be given to Iraq. He pointed out that Iraq will wrest its right with its own hands as long as the conference does not wish to tackle the real, objective problems and just demands of the member-states.

He indicated that Iraq submitted to the conference an official request and a written memorandum explaining the logical and convincing reasons and justifications that call for modifying Iraq's quota. However, he added, we were surprised that several other member-states had also demanded an increase in their quotas, perhaps in an attempt to complicate the situation, particularly the Iranian regime's delegation, which demanded such an increase.

Qasim Ahmad Taqi said that none of the other five member-states which demanded an increase in their quotas had justified their requests except by saying that they needed additional revenues, whereas Iraq's request did not stem from this consideration although it is more entitled than others to ask for a quota increase even on those terms. We proceeded from objective reasons which prove that Iraq's past quota was not the real one, but was accepted because Iraq's export ability was limited due to the Iranian aggression and our desire to cooperate with the organization.

The minister added: The Iraqi delegation to the conference submitted a memorandum explaining the reasons which prompted it to ask for an increase in its quota. This memorandum referred to the minutes of the previous conferences which affirmed Iraq's right to increase its quota whenever it wishes. It also indicated that Iraq had accepted its quota of 1.2 million barrels per day out of its desire to reach a collective agreement and achieve the organization's aim to maintain the pricing structure.

The Iraqi oil minister stressed that the member-states had in one way or another violated the organization's decisions, whether regarding production or prices. He added that some states have benefited from Iraq's right during the past years and it is time for Iraq to regain its right. He said: We are not requesting something [words indistinct] or because we want more revenues, but there is a right that is recognized by all the member-states.

The Iraqi oil minister indicated that Iraq regrets the decision reached by the conference and hopes that the conference will one day know that it has made a big mistake by failing to respond to Iraq's request. He added that he has emphasized to the conference that Iraq is not a party to this decision and that it will take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests in a way it deems both sound and correct.

Tariq 'Aziz's UN Activities in New York Reported

JN041334 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met separately with Pakistani, Cuban, Australian, and Thai foreign ministers in New York yesterday. During these meetings, Tariq 'Aziz discussed recent developments in the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and topics on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Minister Al-Din Leaves for UNESCO Meeting in Sofia

JN061641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Education Minister 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din left for Bulgaria today leading a delegation which will attend UNESCO's23d general conference, which begins in Sofia tomorrow.

The minister told INA that the Iraqi delegation will demand that the Iranian aggression against educational and cultural institutions in Iraq which has been going on since September 1980 be added to the conference's agenda.

Amman Notes U.S. Abstention on UN Raid Vote

JN050703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The United Nations — The UN Security Council last night approved a resolution condemning the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis with a majority of 14 votes. The United States abstained in the vote. The resolution stipulates that Tunisia has the right to suitable compensation for human and material losses from the aggression.

In another development, the resolution urges the UN states to adopt measures deterring Israel from resorting to such acts against states' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi thanked the Security Council for this resolution. He stated that Tunisia has found reasons for hope again.

Diplomatic observers at the United Nations said that the U.S. abstention in the vote, which took place after 48 hours of difficult discussions, constitutes a sudden change by Washington as a result of world stands which unanimously condemned the aggression.

Tunisian, Israeli Reactions

JN060904 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Israel stood alone in the UN Security Council when the United States abandoned it and did not use the veto against a council resolution strongly condemning Israel for carrying out an aggression against Tunisian territory and destroying the PLO headquarters in the Hammam al-Shatt area in the suburbs of the Tunisian capital.

The U.S. abstention or nonuse of the veto followed a unanimous international condemnation of the Israeli aggression from both east and west. It also came as a result of the resentment expressed by the Arab states headed by Jordan. The abstention came as a crowning of the continuous retreats from the initial U.S. position on the Israeli aggression against Tunis.

In Tunis, President Habib Bourguiba expressed his satisfaction with the U.S. stand in the Security Council. He also expressed his thanks to the countries that backed Tunisia by their condemnation of the Israeli aggression.

In Tel Aviv, Israel today rejected the Security Council resolution. Reports said that the Israeli officials were deeply disappointed by the resolution that unanimously condemned the Israeli raid and also by the U.S. abstention in the vote. Official Israeli circles are overwhelmingly concerned about the recent change in the U.S. stand.

U.S. 'Contradiction' Examined

JN050830 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Contradictory U.S. Stand"]

[Text] No action was more condemned and denounced at the Security Council than the criminal Israeli raid on Tunisian territory and sovereignty. The Security Council member-states were unanimous in saying that Israel's aggression on Tunis was an aggressive act and has been added to the list of acts of international terrorism and piracy.

The United States was an exception. The United States was the only country that adopted the Israeli viewpoint and considered the Israeli attack a response to terrorist attacks, a legitimate act, and an expression of self-defense, as White House Spokesman Larry Speakes put it. The effect of this U.S. stand is not made any more acceptable to the Arab mind by some hesitant remarks made the day before yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shultz denounced the Israeli raid and described it as an escalation of violence in the Middle East. Shultz may be honest with himself, as well as courageous to the extent that he may jeoperdize his post.

Despite this, and even if we say that there were differences at the top levels of the U.S. Administration regarding the explanation of the dimensions of the Israeli raid, what is regrettable, difficult to analyze, and impossible to be accepted by the Arab mind is the strange contradication in the stands of U.S. Administration leaders, who are trying to say to the world that theyseek peace and want peace while the United States raises its hand at the Security Council in defense of the Israeli attack on a country 3,000 km away from Israel.

How does the United States expect Arabs to believe in the sincerity of U.S. intentions toward peace in the Middle East and its attempts to achieve peace between Arabs and Israelis while it supports Israeli aggression on a sovereign state which is a member of the United Nations and has cooperation and friendship ties with the United States?

How can the Arabs explain this contradiction in U.S. behavior which emerges whenever the United States is asked to resort to logic and principles regarding an issue to which Israel is party? How can Arabs assess this contradiction and through what considerations, principles, and values can they examine it?

Does U.S. support for the Israeli raid on Tunisian territory bring the peace process any closer in U.S. understanding? We cannot understand how but we would like to understand how!

JORDAN TIMES Ponders Reasons

JN060905 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Vote for Justice and Right"]

[Text] One has to see the abstention of the U.S. from voting on, or vetoing, the U.N. Security Council resolution that condemned Israel's armed aggression against the Tunis headquarters of the

PLO merely as a damage control step designed by the Americans to ensure basically two things. The first is to preserve and improve the U.S. image and role as a credible mediator in the Middle East. The second is to clear up the mess that resulted from the series of conflicting statements by administration officials, from the president down, following the Israeli raid.

Those two issues are not equally exclusive of course, and a statement by the prime minister, Mr. Zayd al-Rifa'i, upon his return to Amman yesterday, highlighted the role played by His Majesty King Husayn, amid the angry reaction of the world community as a whole, in sharpening the U.S. response to the air attack that was primarily aimed at derailing the peace process and torpedoing all peace efforts. The raid was "an attempt, no matter how they explain it, to undercut the position of those who favour a negotiated settlement to the (Arab-Israeli) conflict," the king said in the U.S. a few days ago. "But I shall continue my efforts to make peace because this raid proves that there is more at stake now than at any other time."

Against this backdrop, it was natural to expect the U.S. to abstain on the Security Council resolution. It was never natural for President Reagan or any of his aides to condone the Israeli attack in the first place. But that is what had happened. And we can only express our satisfaction that the Security Council has passed the resolution condemning Israel is a victory for the legitimate Arab cause and for justice and right.

The U.S. secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, was right in assessing the situation in the Middle East for a change. He was right when he implicitly condemned the Israeli raid and said "enough" to violence in the Middle East. And although his appeal for justice fell short of addressing the crux of the problem, namely the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, he nevertheless was correct in saying that a military option to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict does not exist.

Doubtless the military option to which Mr. Shultz referred is a two-way street. The U.S. cannot limit its lawful use to Israel to hit whichever target it chooses only to deny this right to Arabs and particularly the Palestinians. After all, it is the Israelis who continue to occupy Palestinian land and homes and deny this people their basic rights to freedom and nationhood, and not the other way round.

Mr. Shultz, however, instructed his delegate at the U.N. to abstain on the resolution which calls on Israel, among other things, to refrain from perpetrating acts of aggression against Arabs or from the threat to do so. Rather than abstain, we would have expected the secretary of state to support such a call which is in line and total harmony with his own thinking and ideals. This is to be regretted of course, but then one has learned, when the subject under discussion is Israel, not to expect from the Americans to be truly even-handed and fair.

AL-RA'Y on Possible Consequences

JN060845 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "What Comes After the Security Council Resolution?"]

[Text] It can be said that the strong unanimous condemnation of Israel as expressed by the Security Council resolution the day before yesterday, and the United States' compulsion to refrain from using its power of veto to abort the resolution contrary to its pledge to Israel, constitute clear proof that the international community can impose its will through the United Nations even if it is not in concordance with the United States. It can also be said that the U.S. Administration can no longer indefinitely ignore this will in favor of Israel.

This development means that the time is right for building real Arab soldiarity capable of benefiting from the international stand that supports the Palestinian issue and rejects the Israeli intransigence, which has never before reached its present level. There is nothing to prevent achieving the desired soldiarity through an emergency Arab summit conference that adopts a historic pan- Arab stand by overlooking Arab differences and acting together in confronting the Israeli challenge that is hostile to peace.

The united, firm Arab stand that condemned the Israeli aggression against the PLO in Tunisia had a clear impact in mobilizing and initiating international condemnation of the aggression and in crystallizing a strong will represented by the Security Council resolution. Needless to say, Jordan played a vital role in this regard and in warning the U.S. Administration against using its power of veto against the Arab and international resolution which unanimously condemned the Israeli aggression. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i explained that this role was demonstrated by His Majesty King Husayn's expression of displeasure to the U.S. Administration at its initial stand on the aggression and by the warning against justifying this aggression which was contained in Jordan's speech delivered by the foreign minister before the Security Council.

Despite its importance, the Security Council resolution does not represent a guarantee that the Israeli terrorism will not be repeated. This guarantee can be obtained by achieving the long awaited Arab soldiarity, which represents an indispensable incentive for the international will to play its role in giving impetus to the march of just, permanent peace in the region.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Checked Israel

JN051014 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "When the Aggressor Loses His Supporters, His Aggression Is Checked"]

[Text] The recent Security Council resolution, which condemned the Israeli aggression against Tunisia by a unanimous decision with 14 countries voting in favor and the United States abstaining, came as a victory for the will of the nations which aspire for peace and a condemnation of the aggression against a country that respects international law and human society. Tunisia along with the Arabs and third world countries triumphed with the international resolution despite the aggression against it. This is because the world has rarely adopted such a firm stand in condemning the aggressor and besieging its supporter. The Security Council resolution came to affirm the effectiveness of international cohesion in the face of the Israeli aggression, which reached its peak by the Israeli air raid aimed at destroying peace efforts and thus enabling the Israeli aggressive trend to complete its designs and acheive its objectives.

Israel adopted aggression as a customary trend because it has always found the justification and support and a big power that justified and provided the cover for its aggression. The world triumphed against aggression today, and with the withdrawal of the U.S. cover for the Israeli conduct, it has an opportunity to intensify the struggle against aggression and its results. Had the United States, which has always supported Israel, faced such international unanimity that forces it not to support aggression, Israel would not have been able to adopt and benefit from the aggressive course.

The resolution was a blow to the Israeli aggressive trend and explained the international role regarding aggression and taking the aggressor to task. It has also stressed the need for continuous diplomatic efforts to restore to respect to all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions regarding the Middle East and the Palestinian issue, especially Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Had Israel, whose aggression is always covered up by the United States, been condemned with such firm condemnation and forced to compensate for its crimes, it would not have embarked on its flagrant aggression against Lebanon, the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Uganda during the Entebe operation, and its violation of international law and norms through its ugly practices against the inhabitants of the occupied land.

The international stand, which the United States could not disrupt this time, is capable in the absence of the U.S. veto of exposing and putting an end to the Israeli arrogance despite the convulsive Israeli statements that are characterized by an insistence on continuing the aggression and defying the international law and resolutions.

Al-Masri Confers With UN's Perez de Cuellar

JN051318 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with UN Securetary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by Jordan's permanent UN representative, 'Abdallah Salah, they made a comprehensive assessment of the results of His Majesty King Husayn's recent visits to the United Nations and Washington.

They also discussed the UN role in the peace process and the call for an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties to discuss all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine question which is the core of this conflict, with the aim of reaching a lasting, just solution guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and providing security and stability in the region.

The minister noted the utmost importance Jordan attaches to the role of the UN secretary general in preparing for such a conference and calling for it. They also exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East, the developments prevailing in the region, and the Israeli aggression against Tunisia and the PLO offices there.

Al-Masri affirmed that the basic reason for the state of violence and extremism from which the region is suffering is Israel's intransigence and its failure to respond to efforts being exerted to reach a just, lasting solution to the Palestine question.

Al-Rifa'i Details King Husayn's Activities in U.S.

JN051945 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman this evening after participating in the talks that His Majesty King Husayn held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awadh returned with the prime minister. Upon his arrival, the prime minister made the following statement: During the time in which he led the Jordanian delegation to the UN General Assembly's 40th session, His Majesty King Husayn carried out several political activities, the most prominent of which was his comprehensive speech outlining his majesty's vision of international problems and concerns based on an international and humanitarian concept. It also contained a full analysis and clear explanation of the political history of the Palestine question and its close relationship with world peace, UN principles, and human rights, as well as the organic link between Jordan and Palestine in terms of history, mutual influence, and destiny. This shows Jordan's positive efforts over the past 40 years to reach a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question and its repercussions in the service of the objectives of regional stability and world peace and in accordance with the UN Charter and human rights, as well as in acknowledgment of the Palestinian people's national rights. The speech was received with great appreciation and welcomed by all UN members and the various political and media circles. Likewise, it received the backing and support of the Arab group. In New York, his majesty met with a number of world leaders with whom he exchanged views on various international issues, particularly the Palestine question and bilateral relations between Jordan and these countries.

The prime minister added: A working meeting was held between his majesty and the UN secretary general during which they discussed the UN mission to play a prominent international role that activates the peace process in the Middle East and guarantees its success in accordance with the UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The prime minister said: In Washington, there was a working meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Reagan. There were other meetings between his majesty and senior U.S. Administration officials dealing with the Middle East crisis, bilateral relations, and a number of issues of concern to both countries, including the supply of Jordan with modern, sophisticated weapons. The U.S. Government actually presented a request to Congress to approve this deal. In his majesty's meetings with the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives and members of their foreign affairs committees, he explained Jordan's need for these weapons in the context of its legitimate right to defend its national security. He affirmed that Jordan will not hesitate to obtain its military needs from any source because Jordan's national security is at the top of its priority and cannot be subject to any other consideration whatsoever.

The prime minister added: When the Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia and the PLO command headquarters took place, his majesty denounced it. He also expressed to the U.S. Administration his dissatisfaction over the initial U.S. stand as well as the incongruity of that stand with international law, U.S.-Tunisian relations, and with what the United States is saying about its determination to participate in pushing the peace process forward. He explained that this Israeli aggression was only aimed at obstructing the peace process, which his majesty warned of in his speech at the United Nations.

His Majesty King Husayn's contacts with the U.S. Administration on this issue had an effect on amending the U.S. stand during the discussion of the Israeli aggression at the UN Security Council and in the voting on the draft resolution that condemned this aggression.

The deputy prime minister and cabinet members received Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at the airport.

Activities Centering Around Israeli Raid on Tunis

King Husayn Phones 'Arafat

JN050715 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Tunis — News Agencies — His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call from his place of residence in London to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. His majesty affirmed his strong condemnation and denunciation of the brutal crime carried out by Israeli planes on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The king also asserted Jordan's solidarity with the Palestinian people, expressing his deep regret and sorrow over the deaths of the martyrs.

Al-Masri Addresses Security Council

JN041318 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri yesterday delivered a speech before the UN Security Council, currently meeting at Tunisia's request to discuss the Israeli raid on the Al-Sidriyah area south of Tunis last Tuesday morning.

In his speech, Al-Masri referred to the gravity of the Israeli raid, which is a violation of international law and a source of tension, violence, and extremism, and affirmed the need for the Security Council to assume the tasks with which it is entrusted. The Council must face up to its responsibility by denouncing and condemning this aggression, and by adopting deterrent measures against Israel by holding it responsible for the political and material consequences resulting from this aggression in order to prevent its recurrence. He also pointed out that by this aggression, Israel was aiming at undermining current peace efforts.

Al-Masri warned against certain sides attempting to justify or to defend the Israeli aggression, since this will encourage aggression, contribute to increasing tension and violence, and shake confidence in peace and those who are seriously working for its sake.

PNC Speaker at Victims' Burial

JN061920 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, delegated Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid to receive a number of martyrs of the brutal Israeli air raid on PLO headquarters in the suburbs of the Tunisian Capital. A plane with 31 martyrs on board arrived at Queen Alia International Airport this afternoon. Also present were Minister of Awqaf His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat on behalf of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, a number of ministers and senior officials; PNC Speaker His Eminence 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, a number of PLO Executive Committee and PNC members, some of the families of the martyrs, and a crowd of citizens. During funeral ceremonies at the Islamic cemetery in the suburbs of Amman, PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih delivered a speech thanking His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, the Jordanian Government, and the citizens who participated in what he described as a big festival representing Jordanian-Palestinian unity. This took place at the Sahab cemetery amid rejoicing crowds cheering Jordanian-Palestinian unity.

His Eminence Shaykh Al-Sa'ih said: We Jordanians and Palestinians are marching together within the framework of the joint move in accordance with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in order to rescue our homeland and return to our Jerusalem under the banner of pride and honor. He added: As we bid farewell to another convoy of martyrs, which represents the Jordanian-Palestinian unity, we recall the Jordanian-Palestinian position in the Al-Karamah battle to repulse the aggression and preserve the Arab nation's honor by our joint defense and fighting in one trench until we achieve victory over our enemies and defeated them on the Al-Karamah day.

The PNC speaker also said: We know that Israel's goal is to force us Jordanians and Palestinians to surrender, adding that this will never happen, and we believe in peace based on justice that can enable us to regain our rights, our Jerusalem, and our lands under the banner of pride and dignity. Concluding his speech, Shaykh Al-Sa'ih greeted Jordan, Egypt, and Tunisia, which will bid farewell to another convoy of martyrs of the brutal Israeli air raid on the city of Tunis.

Further on Reported Execution of Buckley

Islamic Jihad Statement

NC051123 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic
4 Oct pp 1,8

[Al-Nahar report: "The Political Adviser at the U.S. Embassy; Islamic Jihad: 'We Executed William Buckley in Revenge for the Martyrs of the Raid on Tunis' "]

[Text] *AL-NAHAR* received a statement from the Islamic Jihad Organization at 0100 Thursday night, declaring that U.S. diplomat William Buckley had been executed. The execution came after he was put on trial and his participation in world crimes perpetrated by U.S. intelligence was proven.

The statement said that Buckley's body will be put "at the disposal of the families of the Muslim Tunisian and Palestinian martyrs who fell in this raid (on the PLO headquarters in Tunis). We warn the U.S. and Israeli Governments against reacting because they will pay a high price in Lebanon, Washington, and the world. Our Mujahidin's hands can reach the aggressors."

It should be recalled that Buckley was kidnapped in Beirut on 18 March 1984. Contacts carried out by the U.S. Administration on local and regional levels failed to secure either his release or that of the other Americans who have been kidnapped at various times. Buckley held the post of political adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

The following is the text of the Islamic Jihad statement:

"In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. And hold fast, all together, by the rope which God (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves. Verily, this brotherhood of yours is a single brotherhood. [verses from the Koran]

"The recent Israeli and American air raid on the downtrodden Muslim Tunisians and Palestinians took place after a series of blows had been dealt by the Palestinian Mujahidin, who have been either killed or displaced from their homes under the oppression of Israeli terrorism and who oppose the policy of 'Arafat, who himself is defeated and panting after reconciliation with Israel, the enemy of the Muslims, and the cause of the basic problem facing the downtrodden Palestinians.

"This blow comes while King Husayn and (President) Husni Mubarak are at the doors of the United States and France and panting after a reconciliation which neither the United States nor Israel really wants. They are manuevering against the Arabs in the interest of Israel. The best proof of this fact is the recent operation which was not directed against 'Arafat, but against the Muslim Tunisian and Palestinian people. This operation also clearly proves the failure of every form of recnciliation with Israel and the United States.

"On this occasion, we appeal to the Islamic nations, particularly the Arab people, to oppose all forms of international haughtiness and to rebel against their governments, which are in collusion with the United States and Israel, and which have never done anything. The planes, the arms deals, and the AWACS will not benefit them because these are employed in the service of the United States, and Israel, and their allies in the region. They will not be employed to defend the dignity of these people or the dignity of the downtrodden Muslims. O downtrodden Arab and Muslim peoples: You will have dignity only through Islam. The time has come for you to rebel and to assume your responsibilities. Let the Muslim Mujahdin in south Lebanon be your example. They have confronted Israel with blood and fists, and they have been able to expel this microbe from the Islamic body in Lebanon. You must struggle to uproot these corrupt governments which are plotting against Islam and the Muslims."

"On this occasion, too, we appeal to the American people and to public opinon in the Free World. As pointed out in the many statements we have issued, we have warned of the seriousness of the U.S. Administration's support for Israel, which has usurped holy Jerusalem,and for the criminal plans it is carrying out against Muslim and Arab peoples. What took place in Tunis yesterday was a blow struck not at the defeated 'Arafat but at the downtrodden people of Tunisia. What Israel did in Lebanon needs no further description. Thus we repeat our appeal to the American people and to the public opinion of the Free World to oppose the U.S. Government and to ask it to take a neutral stand in the conflict between the Muslim peoples and Israel, the usurper of the oppressed Palestinian Muslims' rights.

"We hold the U.S. Administration and Reagan personally fully answerable for what we do in response to this biased policy, and for any harm which might befall the American people as a result. This is because he is distorting the facts and hiding them from the American people and because he officially and very openly supports acts of terrorism which are denounced by the whole world. You must do all you can and must understand that this policy is leading to the downfall and ruination of U.S. interests, not only in the Middle East but also in Washington itself and throughout the world.

"We are not against the American people. We released the Reverend Benjamin Weir only very recently as proof of this. However we are against U.S. policy, those who represent it, and the spies who are sowing corruption on earth and training criminals to perpetrate massacres against Muslims.

"We take responsibility for the blood of Muslims anywhere in the world. We know full well that the United States and Israel are guilty of the killing of Muslims in Tunis. We are certain that this operation was jointly planned and implemented by the United States and Israel under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]. The Israelis were supplied with fuel from the U.S. warships in the Mediterranean Sea and given information about Tunis. Therefore, we announce, in revenge for the blood of the martyrs, the execution of the spy William Buckley, the CIA's authorized agent in the Middle East, chief of the Lebanon station, and first political adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon (after the publication of this statement) [ba'da nashr hadha al-bayani]. He has been tried for and convicted of participating in the CIA's crimes throughout the world. At the proper time we will publish some of his confessions and some documents that were in his possession.

"We put his body at the disposal of the families of the Muslim Tunisian and Palestinian martyrs who fell in this raid. We warn the U.S. and Israeli Governments against reacting because they will pay a high price in Lebanon, Washington, and the world. Our Mujahidins' hands can reach the aggressors.

"[Signed] The Islamic Jihad organization"

Al-Jumayyil, U.S. Envoy Meet

NC041819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted Reginald Bartholomew U.S. Ambassador in Beirut, and discussed the available information on the fate of U.S. Diplomat William Buckley. The Islamic Jihad organization announced early this morning that it had killed Buckley in retaliation for the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis. President al-Jumayyil and the American envoy agreed to stay in touch in order to determine the accuracy of reports on Buckley's fate.

Al-Huss Condemns Reported Murder

NC041851 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Minister al-Huss has commented on reports that an American diplomat has been killed. He described this kind of event in Lebanon as painful and horrible. We condemn the kidnapping of foreigners working in our country and call for their protection and for the release of those who have been seized. We express our condemnation of and deep regret over the murder of a kidnapped foreigner and of the American diplomat.

New Conditions Issued for Soviets' Release

JN070656 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0605 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] An unknown person claiming to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic Liberation Organization which had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the four Soviet citizens and for killing one of them, stated that the organization will not release the three Soviets before agreement is reached between the USSR and the United States on ending the war in Lebanon. The unknown spokesman added that not a single USSR, U.S., or European hostage should be released if Gorbachev and Reagan, during their forthcoming summit meeting in Geneva in November, do not reach agreement on ending the Lebanese ordeal and the Lebanese people's sufferings.

Regarding the U.S. and French hostages, the spokesman said that his organization had asked the Islamic Jihad organization not to release them before these demands are met.

The Islamic Liberation Organization had set the halting of attacks against the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli as a condition for the release of the USSR diplomats. However, the spokesman for the organization announced last night that halting the attack against Tripoli is no longer sufficient and that the release of the USSR hostages will not be easy to achieve. He even threatened that further kidnappings will take place.

Soviet Embassy Statement

NC051501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1405 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Beirut released a statement this afternoon expressing its deep appreciation to the various parties and organizations for their sympathy toward the Soviet Union in regard to the kidnapping of four Soviet citizens and the slaying of one of them. The embassy expersses gratitude for the role being played by the various parties in the search for the three diplomats and in the efforts to have them freed.

The statement adds: Throughout the years, the Soviet Union has been and will remain a loyal friend to the Lebanese and other Arab peoples and a solid supporter of the independence and unity of the Lebanese territory and people. The statement says: imperialist and Zionist conspiracies are the major cause of the civil war in Lebanon, which has entered its 11th year. These years show that the Lebanese, regardless of their religious or political affiliation, need to mend their differences and to join the common struggle against these two reactionary powers. The Soviet Union has stood and will always stand with the Lebanese and the other Arab peoples in this struggle.

Al-Jumayyil Message to Gorbachev

NC041839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has confirmed Lebanon's condemnation of the kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats and the murder of one of them. The president of the Republic has informed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that efforts are being made to ensure the safety of those being held and to bring about their early release. This was contained in an urgent personal message which President al-Jumayyil sent to the Soviet leader, who is on a visit to Paris. He asked the Lebanese ambassador in Paris, Faruq Abu al-Lama', to deliver the note to Gorbachev today.

In his message, President al-Jumayyil condemns the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats and the murder of one of them. He also denounces the continued detention of the other three. President al-Jumayyil condemned this action, which is directed at the Soviet Union, a friendly state that has always supported Lebanon's right to resist aggression and has come out in favor of the rights of the Arabs in various forums and on various occasions.

President al-Jumayyil also notes that the perpetrators of this crime neither represent the true Lebanese spirit nor reflect the sincere feelings which the Lebanese people have for the Soviet Government and people. President al-Jumayyil said that intensive efforts are being made on various levels to ensure the safety of the kidnapped diplomats and to obtain their release. The president adds that the Soviet Union's work in support of Lebanon's desire to regain its unity and liberate its territory is appreciated by Lebanon's president, government, and people.

Junblatt Receives 'Important' Message From Soviets

NC051211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet charge d'affaires, visited Walid Junblatt at noon today and gave him an important message from the Soviet leadership.

During the visit, Walid Junblatt emphasized that all the resources of the Progressive Socialist Party have been placed at the disposal of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut.

Suslikov Meets Shi'ite Leader

NC061420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, received a message from Islamic spiritual leaders in the Soviet Union today concerning the kidnapped Soviet diplomats in Beirut. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov conveyed this message when he visited Shaykh Shams al-Din at 1300. The two men discussed the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats and the efforts and contacts currently being made to secure their release.

After the meeting, Shaykh Shams al-Din issued the following statement: We received a message from our brothers, the Islamic spiritual leaders in the Soviet Union, concerning the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats. The message expresses their sorrow over this incident, which is incompatible with the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab and Islamic issues against Israel and the other imperialist powers.

Shaykh Shams al-Din added: We reiterate our deep regret over the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats and the killing of one of them. We emphasize once more our firm stand which rejects kidnapping as a means of political action. We consider the kidnapping of these diplomats to be against the higher interest of Muslims. Therefore, we repeat our appeal to the kidnappers, whoever they are, to preserve the safety of these Soviet diplomats and to hasten their release. We hope the concerted efforts will result in their safe release.

Ba'th Official Sees Hope

NC051040 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] 'Asim Qansuh, secretary general of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, today stated that the solution to the Tripoli crisis constitutes a sign of hope for the Soviet diplomats kidnapped in West Beirut.

Qansuh regarded the cease-fire in Tripoli as the last chance. He said that the Syrian Army is the only guarantee for the implementation of the agreement.

Kidnappers' Identity Said Known

NC051431 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Security source information has noted that responsible security elements in West Beirut are on the trail of those who carried out the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats. These security elements are certain of the side [al-jihah] which carried out this operation and all its personnel are being observed.

It has also been reported that party personnel in West Beirut stormed the houses of people suspected of being affiliated with the kidnapping operation and with attacks on certain national parties' centers. Two people have been arrested.

Body Taken to Airport

NC061130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The body of murdered Soviet Cultural Attache Arkadiy Katakov was transported from the American University Hospital to the airport today. It will be flown to the Soviet Union. Armed party [not further identified] personnel accompanied the body, which was borne by eight Soviet Embassy employees from the hospital to a blue car. The plane will stop over in Damascus before proceeding to Moscow.

E. Europeans May Evacuate Embassies in Beirut

LD051136 Kuwait KUNA in English 0926 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 5 (KUNA) — Diplomatic sources here Saturday expressed fears that East European countries would evacuate their nationals following the Soviet step.

The sources told KUNA that diplomats in Eastern European embassies in Lebanon fear recurence of violent acts against their nationals in Beirut after the abduction of four Soviet diplomats and killing one of them in the past week.

They pointed out to the possibility of finding a "satisfactory solution" to the Soviet diplomats' issue and "success of efforts to secure their release." [sentence as received]

Soviet citizens in Beirut were evacuated yesterday via land route to Damascus and were flown the same day back home.

Meanwhile, independent daily *AL-NAHAR* quoted a former Lebanese minister as saying that the decision to kidnap Soviet diplomats in Beirut was not a local one but rather an international decision. He did not elaborate.

President Discusses Safety of Bulgarian Embassy

NC051208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today received the Bulgarian Embassy's charge d'affaires and first adviser. Staff

Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman and Dr Jamil Ni'mah, public security director general, were also present. Discussions dealt with ways to provide security for the Bulgarian Embassy and protection for Bulgarian diplomats.

After the meeting, the Bulgarian charge d'affaires said: I visited President al-Jumayyil to request that the Lebanese authority do all it can to protect our embassy and nationals in Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil expressed understanding of our stand and promised that the official authority will do everything possible to protect our safety in Lebanon. It was agreed that field security measures would be made in the embassy neighborhood. Two officers will visit the embassy and study ways of protecting it.

Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov again met to discuss the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats today. After the meeting, the Soviet charge d'affaires said: The meeting was held to discuss the kidnapped Soviet diplomats. Asked what the Soviet Union's stand will be if the issue is protracted, he replied: You can read the Soviet Government's statement.

Sources at the U.S. and Soviet Embassies said today that they have no information about the fate of the three kidnapped Soviet officials or the U.S. diplomat. It has been learned from a source close to the Soveit Embassy that the wives of two of the four Soviet diplomats kidnapped last Monday have decided to remain in Beirut.

Birri on Abduction

NC051622 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1410 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] In a statement following his meeting with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, Minister Nabih Birri said that he explained the Amal Movement's tenacious stand on all kidnapping oeprations, particularly those involving a friend of the Arabs and Lebanon. Birri added: Furthermore, the Amal Movement Command regards this assault on Soviet citizens as an attack on the national resistance in the south and an attack on the south in particular. If the United States provides Israel with weapons and supports its occupation of the south, the resistance fights Israel with Soviet weapons and support.

Birri added: It is a great affront to Lebanese and Arab values, particularly those of Islam and jihad, to attack the friendly Soviet Union. This matter casts doubt on those who hide behind the attack. Minsiter Birri said: We thought that the attack was some kind of a reaction. However, one of the Soviet diplomats was killed and the others remain hidden although the Tripoli crisis has ended. We should reconsider our assessment of the intentions of those who are playing havoc with the security of this country and our friends. We must also reconsider our calculations on the relationship between this act and the plot to evacuate all diplomatic and political missions from West Beirut and other national areas.

Karami, Sha'ban Comment on Tripoli Measures

NC051638 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A meeting was held at the Ghandur Sugar factory in Al-Bahsas, Tripoli, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, the commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon; and Brigadier General Sulayman Hasan, commander of the Syrian forces in the north. Also attending were Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, engineer 'Abdallah Babitti, Shaykh Hashim Minqarah, Shaykh Kan'an Naji, Khalil 'Akkawi, and Malik 'Allush.

Afterwards, Prime Minister Karami, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, and engineer 'Abdallah Babitti had the following to say:

[Begin Karami recording] Praise be to God, this meeting was held with all brothers attending so that we could discuss the Tripoli crisis and help the city to overcome the problems, destruction, and ruin. We met to agree on solutions that would make Tripoli an oasis of tranquility and stability, that would strengthen the unity of the sons of the one family there, and that would enable Tripoli to resume its pan-Arab and national role, maintain its identity, and assume its duties.

The agreement which was reached in Damascus 2 days ago under the patronage and guidance of the Syrian President, Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad, was today conveyed to the participants in this meeting. All conferees have approved all the provisions of the agreement and agreed to implement and abide by them. Hence, it has been agreed that all the forces will be withdrawn from Tripoli by 0600 tomorrow. It has also been agreed that all medium and heavy weapons will be collected. The Arab deterrent forces will then be deployed along the city's contact lines and centers. The deployment process will be followed by the collection of light weapons in areas agreed upon. The Syrian deterrent forces will then enter the rest of the city's quarters.

We can say that all these measures represent the end of this difficult, painful phase and the beginning of a new era which we hope will be replete with love, cooperation, and peace. [end recording]

[Begin Shaykh Sha'ban recording] I would like to bring the good news of the Damascus agreement to all our people in the city of Tripoli. I would like also to announce that we have begun implementation of this agreement. Therefore, I call on all parties to cooperate with us to restore and stabilize security in Tripoli. Everyone is requested to cooperate with the Syrian brothers and the Arab deterrent forces, and not to stand in the way of any unit of these forces anywhere. This is a commitment and a pledge that we should honor. The believer is the one who fulfills his pledge. Therefore you have to comit yourselves to our pledge and to the agreement that we have concluded. No one may violate this trust or back down on the pledge which we have agreed upon. The brothers in the Syrian forces should consider the Tripoli people as brothers, as their relatives, and should cooperate with each other. The brother and son undoubtedly treat their relatives with mercy and love. Therefore, we call on our Syrian brothers who are going to enter the city to treat the Tripoli people with love and fraternity, so that security can be ensured for everybody, and so that the spirit of cooperation prevails among all factions. I call on all our people in Tripoli to get ready to go back to their homes, to dry off their tears, and to be patient. Let us resume the reconstruction process once again so that Tripoli remains a fort of steadfastness against colonial challencges, which wanted Tripoli on its knees. But, God willing, Tripoli will never go down on its knees, and will maintain its noble and staunch position, because God Almighty has created Tripoli as a believing city and it shall remain so, God willing. May God Almighty bless all the benevolent efforts to rebuild the destroyed and burned areas. May God Almighty reward all sides according to what they deserve. May peace be upon you. [end recording]

[Begin 'Abdallh Babitti recording] The following decisions were made at the end of the expanded meeting this afternoon:

1. A security committee has been formed. It includes brothers Malik 'Allush, Bilal Matar, and As'ad Harmush from the Islamic Gathering; Zuhayr Hakam, 'Ali Shehadah 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Rahman from the progressive and national parties; and Dr Munzir Qabbarah and Dr Hasan Mullah from among local functionaries.

2. The assistance and reconstruction committee has been set up to include 'Ashir al-Dayih, chairman of the federation for the northern municipalities; port municipality chairman 'Abd al-Qadir 'Alam al-Din, 'Adnan al-Jisr, labor union chairman Midhat Gutah, dean of engineers Ahmad Fattal, engineer Rashid Jamali, Mahmud Shehadah, and Dr 'Abd al-fattah Ziyadah.

3. It has been decided to evacuate the fighters from their positions at 0600 tomorrow, provided that the Syrian forces are deployed along the current points of contact immediately following the evacuation. Meanwhile, heavy- and medium-caliber weapons will be collected from the Islamic Gathering and will be handed over to the Syrian forces at the International Fair. A detailed inventory will be prepared to be signed by the Syrian forces official in charge. It has been agreed that the weapons of the parties will be collected in the meantime and deposited at Al-Haykaliyah. The cease-fire shall be observed by all sides.

4. Light caliber weapons will be collected and deposited at the organizations' warehouses within a 48-hour period, provided that the operations room is informed of the exact location of these weapons and provided that a list containing the description and numbers of these weapons is prepared.

5. The coordination committee will meet later to continue discussion of the clauses of the agreement, and to take the necessary measures to put these clauses into effect after approval by all sides. [end recording]

Karami Ends Damascus Visit

NC041322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus at noon today for Lebanon following a 1-week visit to the Syrian capital. He was seen off by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and a number of ministers.

Sha'ban Returns

NC041747 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban [leader of the Islamic Unification Movement] returned to Tripoli from Damascus this afternoon. He said that there is no longer any problem with the Syrians. The Shaykh pointed out that his movement will abide by the cease-fire agreement.

Sniper Fire Reported in Tripoli 5 Oct

NC051044 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] There were limited violations of the ceacse-fire agreement today on a number of combat lines in Tripoli. Intermittent sniper fire has been reported on the Al-Qubbah frontline.

Red Cross Evacuates Wounded From Tripoli

NC051248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Lebanese Red Cross operations room reported today that a Red Cross convoy entered Tripoli for the first time at 0900 today and evacuated 37 wounded and 8 other persons who require kidney dialysis.

The convoy took with it 300 units of blood that have been distributed to the Red Cross Center and the hospitals in the city. The wounded have been taken to the hospitals in Beirut, Al-Batrun, Jubayl, and Juniyah.

Syrian Forces Deploy in Tripoli Without Problems

NC061040 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] According to our correspondent in the north, Syrian forces began to deploy in Tripoli at 0600 today, after gunmen vacated their positions along the combat lines at the city's southern, eastern, and northern entrances. The Syrian forces took over these positions quickly without encountering any problems. An atmosphere of tranquillity has reigned throughout the city.

At 1000, Syrian forces were deployed in an area extending from (Al-Sa'y) to Babur al-Zift on the coast. By 1100 these forces had advanced further into Tripoli, arriving at the municipal playground and the harbor gate.

Our correspondent adds that many Tripoli inhabitants have returned to their city by means of the Zgharta-Nahr Abuy 'Ali road to check their homes and shops. This activity has brought back some life to the city's streets and markets.

Deployment Completed

NC061514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from Tripoli, the Syrian forces have completed their deployment in the municipal playground, 'Abu 'Ali Circle, 'Abd al-Hamid Karami Square, Al-Mina' Road, the port, 'Ibrin school, and Al-Tall Road near the national hospital.

According to the reports, all roads into the city have been reopened and normal traffic has resumed on the approaches to the capital of the north.

Reports also claim that the collection of heavy arms is being conducted normally in the exhibition and Al-Haykaliyah areas.

Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of Internal Security Forces, toured Tripoli this afternoon. He was accompanied by a number of senior officers from the Internal Security Forces in the north. Maj Gen 'Uthman toured various neighborhoods and inspected the damage caused by recent events.

Maj Gen 'Uthman later went to the judicial detachment of the north, where he held a meeting attended by Major Samir Subh. Maj Gen 'Uthman personally supervised the redeployment of the Internal Security Forces.

He then visited the Tripoli Government House, where the commands of the North Company and the city of Tripoli are stationed. He instructed all units to take their positions even if the positions are unsuitable at present. He asserted the need to institute patrols to reassure the citizens, respond to their demands, and to help them as necessary. He said that workmen will be sent to repair the buildings of the Internal Security Forces and the telecommunication network will be reactivated.

Security Situation in Beirut Said Deteriorating

NC050625 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Junblatt gunmen escalated the security situation at 0640 today when they pounded Al-Kahhalah with T-54 tank and mortar fire. The attack expanded to include Suq al-Gharb, (Bmikkin), Dahr al-Wahsh, Bsus, Al-Qammatiyah, and 'Arayya. The assault by Junblatt gunmen then went beyond these areas to B'abda, the vicinity of the presidential palace, the area around the Defense Ministry, Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Hadath, and Sibnay.

Some shells fell on the Nahr al-Mawt area at approximately 0800. The Lebanese Army waited 1 hour before responding to these attacks when it became clear that it was impossible to contact Junblatt's representative. The Army concentrated its response on the sources of fire. According to Army sources, one T-54 tank and another vehicle were destroyed at Al-Injasah bend. The Army also shelled the sources of fire in Tallat al-Shatra and Tallat 'abd al-Jalil, as well as the artillery emplacements in the 'Aytat Kayfun and Qusur 'Alayh areas.

Clashes on Primo-Sodeco Line

NC052032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received the following report from our newsdesk: Violent clashes involving the use of flat-trajectory, RPG, and heavy- and medium-caliber machinegun fire occurred a short while ago along the Primo-Al-Barjawi-Sodeco-Ra's al-Nab' combat lines.

Fighting 'Raging' 5 Oct

NC052047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2025 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received the following from our newsdesk: Huge explosions can still be heard in various areas of the capital as a result of the continuing clashes which have been raging since approximately 2315 along the Primo-Al-Barjawi-Sodeco-Ra's al-Nab' combat lines. Rockets, flat-trajectory weapons, and various types of machineguns are being used in the fighting.

Situation Worsens 6 Oct

NC060600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The security situation deteriorated along the Al-Barjawil, Primo, and Sodeco combat lines in Beirut at 0805 today as West Beirut gunmen stepped up their attacks on Army positions. Tanks, medium-caliber weapons, and rockets are being used in the fighting. Several shells fell on Al-Ashrafiyah and the coast of upper Al-Matin a short while ago.

Yesterday's fighting, which was initiated from mountain-based positions belonging to Junblatt followers, left 4 people dead and 13 others wounded in Christian areas, particularly in Al-Ashrafiyah.

4 Killed, 26 Wounded 6 Oct

NC061120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Despite the tension created by nearly ceaseless sniper fire, Beirut's combat lines remain relatively calm. Official reports say that 4 people were killed and 26 others were wounded in today's fighting.

Fighting Continues 7 Oct

NC070741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Fighting involving the use of machine guns and RPG's has been taking place in Al-Tayyunah among gunmen from various West Beirut organizations since 1000. Meanwhile, gunmen positioned in Galerie Sim'an in West Beirut have been directing mortar and RPG fire at Eastern Beirut areas since 1000 today.

Cease-Fire Lessens Fighting

NC060749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Efforts made by the Security Committee culiminated in a cease-fire agreement at 1005 today. Fighting in Beirut has abated since then. Intermittent rocket and medium-caliber fire only are being reported in the Sodeco, Primo, and Al-Barjawi areas. Fighting began earlier today, at 0900, when an Army soldier was killed by sniper fire from West Beirut.

Army, PSP Statements on Clashes in Mountains

NC050725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0604 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] A military source made the following statement a short time ago:

At 0630 today, the gunmen in the mountain area suddenly and without justification launched a tank and mortar attack. Heavy mortar, artillery, and tank projectiles fell in Tallat al-Prins, Qurs al-Mudawwar, Dahr al-Wahsh, and the vicinity of the presidential palace. The shelling of the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb has continued despite the cease-fire agreement that was announced at 0750.

During the shelling in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, soldier Marwan al-Hamwi received shrapnel wounds in various parts of his body. Sergeant Nabil Khuri was also slightly wounded.

The Army returned fire with appropriate weapons, destroying three military targets from which provocations have been directed at army positions in the mountain area since yesterday. Another cease-fire was announced at 0845.

That was the statement issued by the Lebanese Army. Meanwhile, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) sources said that at 0630 today, tanks and artillery positioned in Suq al-Gharb suddenly opened fire on the 'Alayh area and the Al-Karamah road, which is cut off. The sources added that Bshamun, 'Aynab, 'Aytat, Kayfun, Tilal Baysur, al-Dawhah, and Khaldah were also subjected to similar attacks. Projectiles were reported to have fallen in the Al-Ashrafiyah area.

In the meantime, a guarded calm continues to prevail along the contact lines in the capital. The Qasqas-al-Masalih crossing is open to traffic, but it is risky to use the Al-Hadath-Al-Murayjah road.

Explosive Device Goes Off Near CP Building

NC051635 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Gunmen detonated an explosive device near the Lebanese Communist Party headquarters in Ra's al-Nab' this morning. The explosion is another in the series of operations directed against the centers of the Communist Party and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. Security sources reported that the explosion caused material damage. One woman as injured.

Clashes Erupt Near Sabra, Shatila 7 Oct

NC071102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1050 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] We received a report a short while ago that clashes are going on near the Sabra and Shatila area. The fighting began at 1330 and is mainly taking place near the southern approach to the Shatila camp.

Attack on Shi'ite Leader's Home Denied

NC061339 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The office of Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has issued a statement describing a report that his house had been subjected to gunfire as baseless. What really happened, according to the statement, is that the official in charge of the shaykh's guard was hit by a stray bullet. His condition does not call for concern.

Lebanese Christians, Amal Exchange Prisoners

HK050440 Hong Kong AFP in English
0434 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 5 (AFP) — Thirteen kidnapping victims were exchanged by the Lebanese Christian Militia and the Shia Moslem "Amal" movement Friday as a prelude to reopening crossing points between the Moslem and Christian halves of this capital, the official NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (ANI) reported.

The dividing line has been closed almost continuously for several months because of hostilities.

Amal released six Christians, including a woman. The Christian militia released seven Moslems. The 13 had been abducted in the last few weeks.

In addition, an unidentified Moslem group released Father Khalil Abi-Nader, head of a Christian school in mainly Moslem West Beirut, and a nun kidnapped with him eight hours earlier, ANI reported. The kidnappers told the agency they had intended to exchange the priest for a prisoner of the Christian militia.

Talas on Soviet Nuclear Supply, Use of Weapons

GF051736 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas by *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent Shafiq al-Asadi — date and place not given]

[Text][Shafiq al-Asadi] Syria has tackled the Lebanese question for over 10 years and Damascus has witnessed a number of agreements to resolve this problem. But the Lebanese arena is still plagued by security and political deterioration and slides. How do you view a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis in light of past experiences and the conflicts between various Lebanese sides?

[Mustafa Talas] Syria's steadfastness and sacrifices for Lebanon and its resistance to the Zionist invasion and the U.S. Marines, the fall of the capitulatory 17 May agreement imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel, in addition to the credibility the various sides have felt in dealing with us, all have led to the consolidation of the Arab identity of Lebanon and to the conviction of all sides in its unity and independence. This in itself led to the affirmation of the will of all the Lebanese and the crustallization of their interests within this framework.

Certainly, the development of the situation in this direction was contrary to what Israel and the United States wanted because it was a victory for Syria and the Arab liberation movement and a failure for the designs of Tel Aviv and Washington in Lebanon. This compelled the United States and the Zionist entity and their agents to conspire and explode the situation in response to this great victory which will set the stage for overcoming problems and other contradictions and create an atmosphere of conformity, wherein a solution lies. This is what Syria is struggling for through the rapprochement of various points of view and the insurance of an air of trust to enable serious meetings and constructive dialogue to be held between these sides on the Lebanese regime, which everybody agrees must be reformed.

[Al-Asadi] How do you view the events of the camps on the Lebanese arena and the possibility that the situation in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in Sidon will explode?

[Talas] We in Syria will do everything we can to prevent this by relying on the Palestinian National Salvation Front and through coordination with the Lebanese national resistance.

[Al-Asadi] Syria has pledged to reconstruct the Palestinian camps in Beirut. What is their status?

[Talas] Syria always keeps its promises, disregarding material or human sacrifices. We started the reconstruction work on the camps and we will continue the work within our economic capabilities — whether constructing the Palestinian camps or any damaged Lebanese area.

[Al-Asadi] How do you assess your relations with the Palestinian National Salvation Front and its various factions after the incidents of the Palestinian camps in Beirut?

[Talas] Syria's relations with the Palestinian National Salvation Front are strong and firmly established because these relations are based on principled and strategic foundations which reflect a single national fate and express the belief of our Arab people in the Palestinian cause and their commitment to defend it. It also expresses the concept of unity between Syria and the salvation front with regard to the method of struggle to liberate all the usurped Arab territories and restore the legal rights of the Arab Palestinian people to establish their independent state on the lands of Palestine. From this point, relations between Syria and the salvation front are not affected by transient incidents.

[Al-Asadi] A series of suicidal operations began in Lebanon and the role of the Lebanese national movement got bigger. There is no doubt that the Syrian role is clear in this regard. What is your approach to developing and activating this experience in dealing with the Zionist enemy?

[Talas] The Lebanese national resistance is a genuine and magnificent phenomenon at this historic stage in the life of our nation. The suicidal operations are obvious manifestations of the glorious principles of martyrdom of our nation and an expression of our peoples' will to resist those enemies who strike at our civilization and future and dominate our entire Arab homeland. Facts prove that this struggle method in dealing with the Zionist enemy is very effective in liberating the Arab occupied territories — a matter which requires supporting the Lebanese national resistance in every way and by all the Arabs. The unfortunate and sad thing is that this experience is being neglected and doubted even by those who should profit from it, and who should use it in addition to Palestinian resistance by supporting similar suicidal operations through the Palestinian revolution itself and direct all capabilities against the Zionist enemy if they really are loyal to their cause.

In general, the resistance develops and intensifies its activities whenever it receives direct material, human, and military support. This is when it automatically develops and escalates its operations against the enemy anytime or anywhere.

[Al-Asadi] The enemy's leaders and its various military establishments have increased their threats against Syria during this period. How do you view these threats and how do you deal with them? Do you believe there is a possibility that Israel will carry out a military operation against Syria?

[Talas] It would appear that the leaders of the Zionist enemy believe that there are a number of appropriate conditions for attacking in the present circumstances. Experience in recent years shows that in these cases they like to threaten Syria, whether or not they actually want to carry out the attack or just conduct a propaganda campaign against our country and show that there is no voice higher than the voice of the Zionist enemy in the region and that Israel is capable of doing whatever it wishes. It does so in order to reinforce the media reports of the capitulators which say that the only answer is to sign a capitulation agreement with the Zionist enemy.

Despite this, we know the hostile nature of Israel and we do not rule out the possibility of the Israeli leaders carrying out hostile acts, but we affirm that Syria is totally ready to resist any possible attack and is able to inflict shattering blows to their forces.

[Al-Asadi] The enemy's networks say that Syria by itself would be able to attack Israel. How do you view such statements and what it the motive of the enemy in making them?

[Talas] These statements are part of the anti-Syria propaganda designed to persuade world public opinion that it is as a threat to peace in the region and to raise the concern of the Western countries, who then stress the importance of limiting the growing Syrian power. This is used by Israel as justification to attack our country and also to blackmail the United States to increase its economic and military aid to it.

[Al-Asadi] You raised the subject of a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. No doubt you are working to develop and arm the Arab Syrian army and to raise its combat capabilities. What is the status of this effort, and what are your plans for varying arms sources?

[Talas] Our Armed Forces have attained a high level of military capability and combat readiness. This has taken place within the framework of realizing a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

As is known, our basic arms supplier is the friendly Soviet Union. It meets our needs for all types of arms and the most modern ones. This being the case, we do not need to vary our arms sources.

We possess very developed and effective arms and are capable of inflicting crushing blows to any attacking forces. But at the same time we welcome a variation in arms supplies if it comes from any Arab side desiring to contribute to our war effort against the forces of Zionist aggression.

[Al-Asadi] The Zionist enemy is hinting at its possession of nuclear arms and threatens to use them. What is Syria doing to possess a deterent power?

[Talas] Israel's hint at using nuclear arms is one of the methods it uses to scare and dismay our Arab people and to create a tense atmosphere on the international level. This does not mean that I deny the possibility of Israel possessing and using nuclear arms. There is abundant motive for their adventurous, expansionistic, and racist leaders to use them.

On this occasion, I would like to explain to our Arab brothers that the main purpose of talking about this subject is to frighten the Arabs and force them to submit to the enemy's will. But for Israel to use nuclear arms, which were presented to it by the United States, would mean, first of all, that the green light was given by the United States, and second, it would mean a disruption of the balance of power in the Middle East. In this case we have a guarantee from the Soviet Union that we will have enough means to deter the aggression and the Soviet Union will put nuclear means in our hands. We in Syria have enough courage to press the button.

[Al-Asadi] The coherence of the local front in Syria is considered to be the basis for confronting foreign challenges. How do you assess the coherence of this front and its role in confronting challenges?

[Talas] I think that the continuing events and the plots and waves of intrigues and sabotage against our country have adequately proved the strength and solidness of our local front. This affirms at the same time that our masses are conscious and aware of the importance of shouldering their nationalistic responsibilities for the purpose of confronting capitulatory solutions and attempts to subjugate this country which is resisting conspiracies. The coherence and solidness of our local front have been and are still the bases for the continuation of the steadfastness of Arab Syria and have enabled Syria to be become a citadel of steadfastness and confrontation against the enemies of our Arab nation.

[Al-Asadi] What is your position with regard to the forthcoming regular summit which is scheduled to be held at the end of this year?

[Talas] If the forthcoming summit is dedicated to Arab solidarity against U.S.-Zionist plots, Syria will attend it; if it is dedicated to the capitulatory course, we will never attend it.

[Al-Asadi] Some parties are trying to describe Syria's relations with some Arabian Gulf countries as stagnant. How do you view these relations?

[Talas] We are not responsible for any lassitude, if any, in our relations. Some parties are trying to undermine Syria's relations with its sister countries and insult the Syrian Arab state through some information media. However, we are sure that all intrigues will fail and that the objectives of these intrigues will soon be discovered. At the same time, we say that our relations with the Arabian Gulf countries in general are good.

[Al-Asadi] Some parties say that Syria supplies Iran with weapons. Is this true? What is the nature of Syrian-Iranian relations in this stage?

[Talas] This is part of the intrigues hatched by some parties against Syria. We affirm that this is absolutely incorrect. At the same time, we affirm that relations between Syria and the Iranian revolution are good and are improving.

[Al-Asadi] The Iran-Iraq war is threatening the Gulf region and may expand well beyond the present battlefronts. What will be your position if the battle expands? What is your opinion on the fact that Syria, in cooperation with a number of Arab countries, could play a role in ending this war?

[Talas] Our country has been against this war from the beginning. Our country did what is could to prevent the expansion of fighting in the Gulf region and succeeded. We do not expect this war to expand and are keen to prevent it. I also believe that our friends in Iran share the same feeling. They have their own conditions regarding ending the war. When serious intentions to put an end to this war appear, our country will not spare any efforts for this purpose, because it is keen to preserve Arab energies which should be directed to the natural arena of struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Karami Departs, Comments on Tripoli Situation

JN041306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus at 1200 today following a week-long visit to Syria. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm led those who saw Karami off. A number of ministers also saw him off in Harasta. When the motorcade arrived in Harasta, Karami shook hands with the ministers seeing him off. Then the Lebanese and Syrian national anthems were played. Afterward, Rashid Karami and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm reviewed an honor guard which saluted them.

Karami made a statement to the SANA correspondent prior to his departure, in which he said: I am sad about the tragedy, damage, and destruction which has affected my city, Tripoli, without its inhabitants and people being guilty or responsible. This tribulation was imposed on us because of past accumulations and practices which led to the outbreak of these fires, which we will work to avert the painful results of in the long run.

Karami added: I find it incongruous that gunmen are occupying the streets and the city and fighting each other in the name and interest of the people at a time when the people have left their shops, houses, quarters, and city. The opposite thing should have taken place. The fighters who are working for the sake of a cause, belief, or principle do not fight at a time when the people are homeless.

He said: I hope Tripoli returns to its values and ethics, as well as to amity, brotherhood, and peace among the sons of one family, instead of continuing disputes and conflicts and fighting principles and objectives. If this fighting is not directed against the Israeli enemy and colonialism, then it violates sovereignty, fate, and existence altogether.

The Lebanese prime minister added: I will return to Tripoli after being in Damascus through this week. I was present during the praiseworthy efforts that were exerted at the directive of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, who sponsored the Lebanese issue with all that he could in order to extend positive assistance to put a final end to the Lebanese tragedy.

On the agreement concluded in Damascus yesterday, Karami said: The brethren yesterday succeeded in drafting an agreement between the warring parties in Tripoli and its surroundings. I hope the agreement will bring final salvation to this city and its people. After our return to Tripoli we will work as a coordination commission entrusted with arranging the Tripoli situation. We will also work to finally end the spread of weapons and the differences among the sons of the one family. We will also begin the work to save Tripoli, rebuild it, and help its people who were affected by this painful disaster. We have great hopes that everyone will respond to the requirements of this phase. This is because saving Lebanon and Tripoli is the highest objective for which all sincere Lebanese and Arabs should work.

At the end of his statement, Karami said: This agreement which Damascus sponsored, and which was reached by Damascus' praiseworthy endeavors among the Islamic parties and forces, will effect a comprehensive cure for the problems of our beloved city, Tripoli, if it is implemented in full.

Forces Deployed in Tripoli 'Without Obstacles'

JN061556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli — The Syrian Arab forces have continued to deploy in their assigned positions in Tripoli without obstacles in accordance with the Damascus agreement whose practical implementation began this morning. The Syrian Arab forces were deployed along the latest [al-akhirah] contact lines following the withdrawal of armed men from them.

Tripoli reports say that the Syrian Arab forces arrived in the Ra's al-Sakhru-al-Mal'ab al-Baladi area and the entrances to Tripoli harbor in a completely peaceful atmosphere. Reports say the success of the Syrian Arab forces' deployment created an atmosphere of reassurance among the Tripoli people, who have started returning to their homes in a natural manner. Meanwhile, life is gradually returning to normal in the city's streets and markets.

USSR Embassy Dependents Leave Damascus 4 Oct

JN051421 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] A chartered Aeroflot plane transported Soviet nationals from Damascus to Moscow yesterday. The Soviet nationals left Beirut for Damascus yesterday morning. Most of these Soviet nationals are the children and wives of Soviet diplomats at the USSR Embassy in Beirut.

Al-Shar' Speaks to UN Council on Tunis Raid

JN041046 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 4 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said here yesterday that the Israeli aggression against Tunisian territory is only one of the many series of aggressions Israel has been carrying out against Arab countries. This came in a speech Faruq al-Shar' delivered at the second UN Security Council session here yesterday discussing the Tunisian Government's complaint on the recent unjust Israeli aggression on Tunisian territory.

Al-Shar' said that this aggression calls for urgent action based on provisions of the UN Charter on preserving world peace and security and deterring the aggressor out of the conviction that the Israeli military operation against Tunisia is a blatant act of aggression against this fraternal country's territorial safety sovereignty, and independence and an explicit violation of rules and provisions of international law and the UN Charter.

Al-Shar' added that this Israeli aggression is only one of the many series of aggressions Israel continues to carry out against Arab countries, that such aggressions are daily being carried out against Lebanon and in occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and that yesterday's aggression will not be the last one if the aggressor is not punished in accordance with provisions of the UN Security Council's Charter.

Al-Shar' explained that the failure to punish Israel following each of its aggressions in the past, in view of the U.S. stand which constantly prevents the imposition of sanctions on Israel, has encouraged Israel to pursue its policy of aggression and expansion and to flout the UN Charter and rules of international law.

Al-Shar' stressed that while Syria works and calls for the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the enabling of the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their inalienable rights, chief among which are their rights to self-determination, repatriation, and establishing an independent state on their national soil, it supports the convocation of an international conference under the UN aegis to achieve this.

Al-Shar' said that Syria believes that any concession or relinquishment of any Arab or Palestinian rights will make Israel more intransigent and will encourage it to commit more aggression on Arab countries, whether these countries are on the confrontation line or thousands of miles away from Israel, as proved by the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981 and the recent aggression against Tunisia.

Al-Shar' said: We learned from past experience, as with the Camp David accords and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, that begging for peace from Israel by any Arab party has always been met by an intensification of Israeli hostility and its desire to expand, since the Israeli concept of peace is the synonym of hegemony. The Israelis believe that cancellation of the UN role, their deviation from international law, and their application of primitive law is the course leading to Arab capitulation, which is the Siraeli concept of peace.

Al-Shar' added: Past experience has taught us also that in view of recurrent Israeli aggression supported by U.S. weapons and funds, the covert and overt U.S. encouragement which usually accompanies such aggression, the explicit defiance of the international community's will, the obstruction of the role of the UN Security Council which is the only instrument concerned with deterring aggression and safeguarding world peace and security, the only other alternative we have to deter Israeli aggression is to seriously work to achieve Arab unity and to achieve strategic balance for confronting any future Israeli aggression.

Al-Shar' concluded by saying: One of the first duties of the UN Security Council is to remove aggression and punish the aggressor. That's why my country's delegation reaffirms once again the need to impose the sanctions mentioned in Chapter 7 of the Charter and we reiterate our complete solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian people, the victim of aggression.

Al-Shar' on Shultz Meeting

NC052036 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] New York — Rafiq Khalil al-Ma'luf writes: In an interview with *AL-NAHAR*, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said that, "during my meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last Tuesday, I did not find any apparent problem between the United States and Syria over Lebanon." He said that during the meeting he emphasized Syria's determination to proceed with its assistance to Lebanon. Al-Shar' pointed out, "that external forces are influencing events in Tripoli," and stressed "that the issue is not simple." Syria, however, is not pessimistic about the situation in Beirut despite the chaos. This chaos is being fueled by very small groups which feel excluded from the solution."

The Syrian foreign minister said that he explained to Shultz that Syria "will not join the U.S. solution" of the Middle East crisis, because "this solution would be biased toward Israel." He told Shultz: "Based on our experience and in light of your special strategic relations, you are incapable of imposing anything on Israel. Therefore, the solution would favor Israel and be against Arab interests. Hence, we call for the Soviet Union's participation in order to ensure minimum results and guarantees.... What guarantees could the United States give to solve the problem, knowing that Israel will violate them in the future?" He added: "I was surprised at his (Shultz') reaction because he was understanding on this subject and was not, at any rate, negative."

Touching on the U.S. position on an international conference, he said: "There is nothing new. The U.S. officials have told me that they are still discussing this, and it seems that they have not yet decided on anything. (Shultz) said neither no nor yes to the conference."

He disclosed that: "I told Shultz that Syria is not optimistic that the solution will be coming soon (...). We see big obstacles blocking the just solution in which we believe.... I also explained to him what Israel had done in Lebanon and I held it responsible for the acts of violence and terrorism that are taking place there.... Israel invaded Lebanon and destroyed a large part of it; this mobilized the people and increased their hatred and desire for revenge. This hatred and desire are reflected in the tragic revenge that has been regrettably taken on Lebanon. Inter-Lebanese fighting and Lebanese-Palestinian fighting erupted and has been targeted against the innocent. However, it is impermissible to ignore the positive side of these events, namely the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli occupation. This is the image that I conveyed to Shultz."

Responding to a question, Al-Shar' said: The discussions did not refer to the details of the Lebanese situation. However, I emphasized that we will continue to help Lebanon; the Lebanese are almost unanimous on the role of Syria. However the problem is that the parties concerned have not yet managed to begin a serious dialogue. We are trying to promote dialogue to secure the future of Lebanon; this would enable the national government to impose its sovereignty on the entire Lebanese territory. I also concentrated on the Israeli withdrawal from the south and the need to implement Security Council Resolution 425.

Al-Shar' described the U.S. reaction to his comments as "not negative." He reiterated that Shultz "was understanding. He naturally concentrated on the role of Syria and its importance, saying that Syria's participation in the peace process is understood as far as the Americans are concerned. There can be no peace without Syria. They are convinced that the occupied Golan Heights are part of Syrian territory and must be returned to Syria. They know this."

When asked if the United States raised the question of security arrangements in south Lebanon, Al-Shar' said: "The Americans have not broached this subject. They have nothing to say, or at least they did not react when we said that Israel must unconditionally withdraw from the last inch of Lebanon and that the UN forces must deploy on the border." He pointed out that Washington "previously told Damascus that it approves extending the UN forces' mandate." He observed: "There is no U.S. objection to what we say, but what they intend to do is something else."

Regarding the current peace efforts by Jordan, Al-Shar' quoted Secretary Shultz as saying: "The Americans know that you do not approve our stand on this issue and you probably do not approve anything we do."

Asked about Syrian-Jordanian relations, Al-Shar' said: "There are many bilateral problems. They can all be solved except for the political stand on a solution to the Middle East problem. We believe that the Amman agreement is an obstacle to improving Syrian-Jordanian relations." He did not rule out possible future meetings similar to the Jeddah meeting between the two prime ministers. He said: "We explained our stance in Jeddah and we are waiting for the Jordanian reaction; this is in order to prepare for a second meeting and to understand any new ideas they might have.

Concerning relations betwen Syria and the PLO and whether there are any efforts to mediate between them, Al-Shar' said: "Our position is known and has not changed. We have our political line; we worked hard to establish it and are not prepared to squander it. Moreover, the Palestinian question is not among individuals but concerns all Arabs. This was confirmed by the various Arab summit meetings. There is no way to compare dealings with Jordan and those with the PLO, and (Mr) Yasir 'Arafat. A comparison would be unrealistic. Relations between Syria and Jordan are between two states that share a border, cooperation, trade, economy, passports, and public security. The situation is therefore different...'Arafat has lost his credibility."

Responding to a question about the abduction of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut, Al-Shar' said "I have no details but we are in contact with the combatants in Tripoli to try and stop the fighting." Here, Al-Shar' pointed out that there are "external forces influencing events in Tripoli(...). Naturally, I believe there are forces... and there are agents.... Weapons, supplies, and money are pouring into Tripoli port... someone is to blame."

Al-Shar' described the issue of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon "as a complicated and difficult issue." He said: "We helped in the case of the airline passengers on a humanitarian basis. We exerted great effort in this regard. We also tried hard to help the other hostages who were taken both before and after the airline hijacking. The same thing is happening with respect to the Soviets. We are helping."

Al-Shar' observed that "despite the chaos in Beirut, Syria is not pessimistic. Undoubtedly, there is a state of confusion but this is not new strictly speaking. Naturally, the issue becomes large and causes an uproar when Soviets or Americans are kidnapped. However, we are not pessimistic. We do not believe that matters have gotten out of control and that there is no solution. These events took place after many positive developments. The Lebanese parties now believe that there is no alternative to a political solution. It is true that each party has its demands and does not want to concede. However, this is the first time that views appear similar enough to permit a dialogue. It is the first time that all parties have demanded that Syria provide a solution. However, there are a few factions that feel excluded from the solution and they resort to chaotic methods and kidnappings."

Regarding the effect of the recent Israeli raid on developments in the region, Al-Shar' said: "In view of the Security Council's impotence due to U.S. policy and its veto rights, we in Syria believe that the strategic balance and Arab solidarity are the guarantee for deterring aggression." He predicted "continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab states." He added: "Whenever any Arab makes concessions to Israel, Israel becomes more intransigent and aggressive. Syria has warned that the Amman agreement will encourage Israel to be intransigent."

Al-Shar' recalled that 'Arafat's 1981 cease-fire agreement, reached in south Lebanon through U.S. Envoy Philip Habib, "encouraged Israel to commit aggression." Al-Shar' warned that "Israel will pay a high price if it enters Syria."

Al-Shar' said: "The chances of convening an Arab summit depend on several factors; the most significant factor is to purify the atmosphere." "The next summit must be well planned and the Arab atmosphere must be purified.... We believe that the summit must result in a cohesive and united Arab stand and not more disintegration and concessions to Israel."

Al-Shar' expressed his belief that "the Middle East problem will not be among the priorities of the U.S.-Soviet summit; if this question is broached, it would be to exchange views so that each may express its stand. I would like to note that some Arab leaders attach great importance to the summit but we do not share their view."

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1815 GMT on 4 October adds: Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from New York this evening after leading Syria's delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.]

Damascus Notes U.S. Abstention in UNSC Vote

JN051155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] United Nations — The UN Security Council strongly condemned last night the raid carried out by Israeli enemy planes on Tunisian territory last Tuesday. The Security Council adopted the resolution condemning the raid with a majority of 14 votes. The United States abstained from voting.

The resolution stipulates that Tunisia has the right to suitable compensation for human and material losses from the Israeli aggression. The resolution also urges the UN states to adopt measures deterring Israel from resorting to such acts against states' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Damascus Criticizes Abstention

JN051347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The UN Security Council has passed a resolution condemning Israel and its aggressive raid on Tunisian territory. The resolution was passed by unanimous vote. The only exception was the United States, which abstained from voting. This is not the first time in which the United States stood against the international community and the unanimity of members of the Security Council and the General Assembly for the sake of showing solidarity with Israel and defending its aggression against Arabs, its violation of international law and UN resolutions, and its use of force to impose its will on others.

The U.S. abstention in condemning the Israeli aggression against Tunisia does not differ from the use of the veto against the majority vote. It is an expression of a stand showing hostility to the Arabs, collusion with Israel, and encouragement of aggression. Violating the law is the same thing as using the veto. The gravity of the hostile U.S. stand against Tunisia and the Arabs will not be alleviate by the statement made by Vernon Walters, the U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations, about the deep feelings of friendship Washington holds for Tunisia and about the alleged imbalance in the resolution condemning Israel. If there is a lack of balance, it is in the U.S. stand that backs the aggression, crime, and terrorism which have become a state policy in Israel.

It is useless for the United States to use its psychological warfare organs in a propaganda campaign to say that not using the veto constituted a friendly U.S. stand toward Tunisia and the Arabs. The masses in Tunisia and other Arab states know that were it not for U.S. military, political, and economic aid, israel would not have been able to defy world public opinion, violate international law, commit aggression, and practice occupation. The masses in Tunisia and other Arab states are seriously examining the talk about direct U.S. assistance to Israel in its aggression against Tunisia. Past experiences have furnished proof about the existence of coordination and cooperation between Israel and the United States in hostile acts against Arabs.

If the Tel Aviv and Washington rulers think that the raid on Tunisia will affect the morale of the Arabs, who reject capitulation and oppose the Camp David-II plot, then they have erred twice. They erred when they thought that the stupid demonstration of force represented by the raid would intimidate people. Those who confronted the U.S. fleets and Marines and the NATO forces and dfeated them in Lebanon will not be intimidated by a cowardly and immoral terrorist act committed against an innocent country. Such an act will not prevent them from foiling the capitulation plot, liberating occupied Arab territories, and regaining usurped Arab rights.

They also erred when they thought that the raid might give the defeatist Arabs new encouragement to proceed on the path of capitulation. This is because the Arabs who are friendly with the United States have discovered that U.S. friendship does not protect them from Israel's aggression and the evil of disgrace and humiliation. Furthermore, this friendship is not an excuse for them not to prepare themselves with all the means in their power to fight the dangers of Israel's cancerous expansionist designs against them and their territories, no matter how far they are from Palestine.

The Israeli raid on Tunisia was a fresh scandal for the Israeli and U.S. rulers and a testimony of their terrorist policy, which is hostile to the peace and security of nations, and of their false claims and deceptions when they talk about rights, justice, freedom, and combatting terrorism.

TISHRIN Discusses Motives of Israeli Raid

JN051024 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Oct (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that the Israeli aggression on Tunis and on some Palestinian offices there was to completely distract attention from Israel's preparations and plans against Syria. In its editorial today under the headline "Threats From Lebanon to Tunis," *TISHRIN* adds that Israeli threats to Syria have escalated recently and moved outside their known framework. Senior Zionist leaders took turns in launching these threats to make them official.

The paper asserts that the Lebanese crisis was produced by Israel and that Israel is the only beneficiary. The paper also asserts that the continuation of the crisis will serve the Israeli scheme of preoccupying Syria and its Army. *TISHRIN* adds: Israel's defeat in Lebanon was shameful and the Israeli Army lost all its glimmer to the extent that the Israelis lost confidence in their Army. The aggression on Tunis was for regaining morale in the Zionist military institution and for restoring equilibrium to the Zionist society, as well as for regaining confidence in the Israeli army and in its capability to reach any place in Arab territory. The aggression was also to show that defeat in Lebanon was temporary and that it did not make the Israeli Army flabby and incapable.

TISHRIN says: The raid also aimed at putting the Arabs in a state of despair through a showy act. With such an act it was hoped that the Arabs would lose confidence in themselves and in the future and would become doubtful about honorable solutions. The aggression also aimed at making Arabs believe it was necessary to have dialogue and meetings with Israel as the only path to peace. Through this, Israel wants to reinforce the course of deviation and capituatlion which emerges in some defeatist positions now, particularly with 'Arafat and his clique.

TISHRIN asks: Is not the raid in its other face a raid on the national Palestinian course and factions which rejected and are still rejecting 'Arafat's capitulatory course and calling for his downfall? Is not the raid a raid on the Salvation Front to topple its political proposals in its differences with 'Arafat? This means freeing 'Arafat from the charges of treason, agentry, and collusion with Israel and giving him a certificate to regain respect in front of the Palestinian people. The paper asserts that Israel is not far from doing this and that perhaps in this raid it achieved most of its objectives.

TISHRIN concludes: The only path to peace with this enemy who kills peace is mobilization, preparation, and armed Arab solidarity to establish strategic balance with this enemy. Then we can impose on him just and real peace protecting dignity and preserving the future. Any talk about peace without these grounds is capitulation.

AL-BA'TH Denounces Mubarak's U.S. Visit

PM011152 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Axis of Those Running After American Illusion"]

[Excerpts] Once again Mubarak went to the White House and once again he has heard from the U.S. President the same reply and the same well-known stands. Nevertheless, Mubarak this time tried hard to convince the United States to move in order to activate the so-called peace process in the Middle East and to get the U.S. Administration to talk to a joint Jordanian-'Arafat delegation but President Reagan has shown no enthusiasm to respond to this request and called upon the PLO to recognize Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

If we cast our mind back we we would recall that Mubarak carried a similar plan to Washington during his previous visit which the White House totally rejected. The consensus of views among observers and analysts then was that Mubarak's mission was a major failure. Therefore those who thought that Mubarak's reply to the American rebuff would be to adopt a stand that would be closer to the Egyptian national stand and the pan-Arab stand have been disappointed. This clearly shows that the shackles that tie Egypt to the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty make it very difficult for someone in Mubarak's position to free himself of these shackles.

Therefore, it will not be wrong to say that Mubarak's regime is revolving in a vicious circle both on the domestic level and the national level as well as in the efforts to resolve its stifling economic crisis — efforts that have totally failed. The U.S. prescriptions have failed to save the Egyptian economy. Indeed they have turned Egypt into a colony for greedy monopolies. The open-door policy have only weakened Egypt's body and left for its masses nothing but crumbs and starvation.

Of course, there is no comparison between the Soviet economic aid that built the high dam, the steel plants, and scores of factories that faorm the basis of the Egyptian national economy and the U.S. aid that brought to Egypt only the chewing gum and cola industry and the importation of cars. This has weakened the Egyptian economy and had a negative effect on the people's life.

In the period between Mubarak's previous visit to Washington and his present one, attempts were made to create an axis comprising of Camp David regime in Cairo, Saddam Husayn's regime, King Husayn's regime, and the 'Arafat group with the aim of implementing the U.S. plan. The idea of a meeting between representatives of the U.S. Administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including 'Arafat's clique was advocated and secret and public contacts took place, hwich all ended with the utter failure of the proponents of the U.S. option among the Arabs and with U.S. adherence to those stands that have turned the U.S. policy in the Middle East a tool in the hands of Tel Aviv rulers.

It is obvious that the aim of this move by the head of the Egyptian regime is more to distract the attention of the Egyptian and Arab public opinion from the acute crisis in the internal Egyptian situation, than to try to reach an agreement with the U.S. Administration on steps that this Administration has so far rejected.

It has become established and certain that all those who have linked themselves to Camp David and to the U.S. policies can only meet failure. Principles of the U.S. policy no longer need interpretation or explanation; they are against Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, especially the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The Reagan administration does not hesitate nor is it shy of asking the Arabs to make concessions at a time when it is not asking Israel to offer anything in return. [passage omitted]

Those who call for returning Mubarak's regime to the Arab ranks must realize that returning it while still shackled with the Camp David chains only means following the road to a humiliating settlement, and to the Arab regimes that accept this U.S. path it only means subservience and isolation from the rest of the Arab countries. What they call a last chance or a golden opportunity could only be a fatal illusion and deceitful American prescription.

TISHRIN Hails Perpetrator of Sinai Killings

JN070836 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* comments on the operation carried out by an Egyptian soldier in the Sinai. The paper says: On the eve of 6 October 1985, an Egyptian Arab hero brandished his rifle as a sword that defends the people's hopes and the nation's aspiration, and opened fire on the aliens who had desecrated Egyptian soil, and had killed school children in Bahr al-Baqar, in the Golan villages, and on the slopes of southern Lebanon. The Egyptian soldier opened fire on a group of Israelis who, thanks to Al-Sadat and Mubarak, are basking in the Egyptian sun and enjoying the Nile while the Arabs are banned from entering it. Seven people were killed. These may be Mosad members, IDF soldiers, or settlers who are preparing to establish a settlement in Galilee, Hebron, or on the Golan. The Egyptian people's reply materialized in the bullets which were lodged in the bodies of the Israelis. This operation constituted a new epic to be added to the other October war epics and is part of the series of heroic acts and sacrifices that our people in Egypt are carrying out following the killing of the Mosad agents in the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

The importance of this operation cannot be affected by Mubarak's claims that the soldier went beserk and began killing Israelis. During the Al-Sadat-Mubarak era, concepts and values have changed. Heroism and martyrdom have become acts of madness and loyalty to the nation and the homeland treason. *TISHRIN* concludes: If a new radiant sun rises every October to illuminate the course and to give new hopes to the nation and its masses, then the original October remains the day on which all the successive October days have been created and will continue to be created until complete victory will be attained in tomorrow's October. In October, the source, President leader Hafiz al-Asad assumed the helm of the nation's affairs and this was the beginning of all the successive radiant Octobers.

Apartment Building Explosion in Jerusalem 7 Oct

JN071042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) — Israeli enemy radio admitted today that a huge explosion took place in a residential building in the Qatamon Tet quarter in the southwestern part of Jerusalem that was occupied in 1948. The radio cited a spokesman as saying that part of the building collapsed, wounding 11 persons.

Abu Nidal Claims Responsibility

AU071155 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP) — A caller claiming to represent the rebel Palestinian group of Abu Nidal today claimed responsibility for an explosion in the Qatamon sector of Jerusalem in which police said a dozen Israelis were injured.

The caller, representing the Fatah Revolutionary Council, opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat, said in a telephone message to AFP here that "the Georges Theodori Martyr Commando operating in the Jerusalem area on Monday morning blew up a building used by leaders of the Zionist terrorist services."

The explosion caused the "total collapse of the building and a large number of killed and wounded," said the statement.

Israeli police in Jerusalem had earlier said the explosion was apparently caused by a gas leak.

'Gas Leak' Causes Explosion

TA071250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The explosion which occurred in an apartment building in the Qatamon Tet neighborhood of Jerusalem was caused by a gas leak and not by terrorist action. The police carried out an investigation and found that gas had leaked from one of the second floor apartments. The two lower floors collapsed in the explosion, and six apartments were completely demolished. Ten people were injured, one of them seriously. They are hospitalized in Jerusalem.

Seven Tourists Killed in Sinai Desert 5 Oct

Basyuni Gives Explanation

TA060523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Seven Israelis were killed yesterday in the Sinai desert. The victims were a man, two women, and four children, apparently shot by an Egyptian policeman. Two other children were lightly wounded. The incident took place at Ras al-Burqa', 45 km south of Elat, and all the circumstances are not clear yet. The Israelis were touring the Sinai desert when the Egyptian opened fire on them yesterday afternoon. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami in Elat:

[Begin recording] Two children were wounded and their brother killed in the attack; also killed: a husband, a wife, and their child, and three other children from different families. The attack happened late yesterday afternoon, soon after a convoy of Israelis in private cars arrived at Ras al-Burqa' on the Red Sea coast, about 45 km south of Tabah, on the Israeli-Egyptian border. According to various reports the Israelis had left their cars to walk on the heights across Ras al-Burqa', a local beauty spot, when an Egyptian policeman opened fire on them. Accounts of the event are still confused, but according to the Egyptians the man went crazy, shot at some of his colleagues, and then opened fire on the group of tourists. Seven Israelis have been killed in the attack, and two wounded. The wounded, brothers aged 5 and 12, were raced by car to Yoseftal Hospital in Elat. The younger boy was lightly wounded by shrapnel: The 12-year-old brother had what were described as medium injuries. A helicopter from the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in the Sinai was alerted to fly other Israeli wounded to Elat. Later, though, he arrived only with the bodies of seven Israelis. An Israeli Air Force helicopter later transferred the bodies to Jerusalem. [End recording]

Reports from the scene say the Egyptian policeman also opened fire on his own men, killing his commanding officer. Late last night the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Muhammad Basyuni, expressed his regrets about the shooting in the Sinai. He was talking to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] We express our deep sorrow for this incident, amd we consider it as a private or a personal incident. You know, till now all the reporters said that this soldier is a crazy soldier, and he starts to shoot his colleagues in the beginning, and then he shoots these other people. I want to assure you again that this is a personal incident, has nothing to do with any other incident, and we hope that we deal with this incident from this direction and do our best to not escalate the situation and go ahead for the peace process to go, to live together in this area in peace. [End recording]

Egyptian President Mubarak last night sent a telegram of condolence to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Senior Israeli officials say Israel tends to accept the Egyptian explanation of the tragedy — that a single deranged Egyptian was responsible — and they do not plan to let the incident damage relations between the two countries.

Egyptian Explanation Accepted

TA060658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Report by Amnon Nadav]

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem at this stage tend to accept the Egyptian version, and officials, at least this morning, are planning to relate to the incident as an exceptional one and to be content with the official Egyptian reactions which were transmitted to Israel overnight, such as President Mubarak's condolence cable to the prime minister; the expressions of regret by the Egyptian foreign and defense ministers to Israel's ambassador there, Moshe Sason; the

Egyptian foreign minister's promise to act as soon as possible to transfer the bodies to Israel; and the Egyptian defense minister's promise to bring to trial those responsible for the incident. All this stands as long as there is no other factual evidence which differs from that presented by the Egyptians.

Nevertheless, Likud ministers, under pressure from Knesset members from their party and from the Tehiya, are finding it difficult to separate the killings in the Sinai and the killings by terrorists over the weekend, at least in spirit. Thus, they are demanding that even as early as this morning consultations be held between the ministers and the prime minister in order to discuss the steps the government will take to ensure the lives of the citizens of Israel to the extent that this is possible. Such consultations may indeed be held far from the media spotlights.

Embassy: Affair Handled Quickly

TA060725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the leaders of the Egyptian Administration, among them the ministers of defense and foreign affairs, maintained personal contact with the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, and according to reports from the embassy, they handled the affair quickly and efficiently. Since the early hours of the morning, many officials have called the Israeli Embassy in Egypt and expressed shock over the incident.

Detailed Information Demanded

TA061405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Israel is demanding that Egypt furnish it with detailed information on the murder in the Sinai within 48 hours. This demand was included in a message from Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens to our ambassador, Moshe Sason. In reply to a question, the Foreign Ministry spokesman told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that Egypt is being asked to explain why its soldiers failed to extend medical assistance to the casualties at once. Egypt is also asked to provide clear-cut evidence that it had not violated the peace agreement with Israel which forbids military presence in the area.

Al-Majid Expedited Border Crossing

TA061411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] As soon as Cairo got word of the murders in Ra's al-Burqa', Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Imat 'Abd al-Majid ordered the Tabah border crossing opened to allow the bodies to cross over to Israel without checks or medical examination. The minister phoned the Israeli ambassador to Cairo last night and reported to him about the instruction he had given. The Egyptian defense minister also maintained close contact with the Israeli ambassador last night.

Ambassador Moshe Sason told our correspondent that the murder notwithstanding, Israel must improve its relations with Egypt.

The Cabinet will issue an official statement on the murders in the Sinai only after the complete reports are in.

Peres Asks Mubarak for Investigation

TA061805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister this evening asked the Egyptian president to carry out a comprehensive investigation into the circumstances of the deaths of the six [number as heard] Israelis in the Sinai. In his message to Mubarak, transmitted through the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, the prime minister said he is sorry about the atmosphere of hostility [against Israel] that has become prevalent in Egypt and is clouding the hopes for peace.

Improper Egyptian Behavior Cited

TA060546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Rafi Hochman, mayor of Elat, told our correspondent Moshe Halevi that he has learned from Israelis who returned from the Sinai that the behavior of the Egyptians at the site of the incident prevented many of those killed who had not sustained serious injuries from being saved. The Egyptians were very inflexible and did not permit the medics among the Israeli tourists in the area to approach the wounded and treat them. A senior Egyptian officer even threatened that anyone who comes near to treat the wounded would be killed. Thus, the wounded were left stranded for many hours without any treatment, and at least several of them died due to loss of blood.

Basyuni Rejects Behavior Reports

TA060941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0920 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has rejected remarks concerning the Egyptian behavior following the incident in Ras al-Burqa'. In a talk with our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar, Muhammad Basyuni said that those people spreading the reports are fishing in troubled waters, and are trying to take advantage of every opportunity to harm the peace process between the two countries.

According to the Egyptian diplomat, Egypt gave all possible aid and assistance to the wounded, and he added that he personally had been in constant contact with the Foreign Ministry throughout the night in order to handle the incident in the best possible way.

MFO Commission To Investigate

TA060537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] An MFO commission of inquiry will leave for Ras al-Burqa' this morning to investigate the circumstances of the killing of the seven Israelis. Following an Israeli request, and in coordination with the Egyptian liaison officer, MFO sent helicopters from Sharm al-Shaykh to Al-Nuwaybi' to evacuate the wounded. This was reported by our military correspondent. He added that MFO helicopters will carry out searches in the Sinai, despite the fact that no one is missing as a result of the incident in Ras al-Burqa'.

Sharon on Recent Killings

TA060832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Interview over the telephone with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by program moderator Shalom Qital — live]

[Text][Qital] We heard in an earlier report by our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the Likud ministers are not differentiating between the terrorist attacks in the Hebron hills, and perhaps also the murder of Hayim Falah from Kibbutz Sarid, and between the Sinai incident. Do you make this differentiation, or is there none?

[Sharon] There are differences and similarities between these incidents. The common element, to our regret, is that in recent months Jews have been killed in a mounting wave of attacks. The differences, of course, are the circumstances. We still do not know enough about what happened. The reports this morning were very grave, especially those on what happened following the murder of the Jews in Sinai. There is, however, one conclusion which is common to all these incidents, and that is that only Jews can defend the lives of Jews. The time has come for everyone to understand this.

[Qital] What is your conclusion about the Egyptians' attitude? You have said that you are perturbed by the events which accompanied the murder in Sinai.

[Sharon] No, I said that what happened is of course a very grave case of the murder of Jews. I am not impressed by the statements about an Egyptian soldier who went insane. It was not as if there was only one Egyptian soldier at the site. We still remember the Jordanian soldier who went insane and caused the deaths of many people in Ramat Rahel in the 1950's. There were many such incidents. We must remember that we live in a region in which the existing norms are different from ours, a region in which only we can protect ourselves. We cannot depend on anyone else when talking about our safety and survival.

[Qital] How do you, for example, propose to ensure the safety of Israeli tourists traveling in the Sinai, a strip of land which today belongs to a country with which we are at peace?

[Sharon] On this I can only tell the Egyptians that they must adopt all measures. However, I suggest that instead of looking at what is being done or what can be done in the Sinai, perhaps we should look at one of the proposals which emerged on the Tabah issue. What has happened just shows the extent to which the proposal, which has been raised by more than one person, including senior Israeli circles, is not serious. This proposal suggests that Tabah be handed over to Egypt and that Israelis be allowed to continue to manage the hotel there and visit the beach. It should be made clear that we live in a region in which the conditions are different. We cannot depend on anyone. The solutions here lie only in our hands, only in the steps we must take to ensure the lives of Jews in Eretz Yisra'el. The solution does not lie with the Socialist International, or with France, or even with our greatest friend, the United States. The solution lies here. Therefore, in seeking any solution, care must be taken that the fate of Jews not rest in the hands of anyone else.

Now, as for the other cases of murder: We are in fact witnessing repeated murder cases, some of the cruelest murders in the modern history of Eretz Yisra'el. I have already been demanding for a number of months that the terrorist headquarters be removed from Jordan. Active headquarters are situated in Jordan, and it is not as though PLO commanders visit Jordan occasionally; these are active headquarters. The squad which perpetrated the attacks in Bet Shemesh, for example, or those who acted in the vicinity of Mevo Betar and Halhul, are squads belonging to Fatah, which receive instructions from Jordan and not from anywhere else. People should stop explaining how Husayn is acting against the terrorists; this is not serious.

We — I am referring to the members of the Inner Cabinet — recommended the bombing on Tunis, in the framework of our consistent policy which calls for terrorism to be fought everywhere. Thus we fought against terrorism and were forced to bomb the PLO headquarters in Beirut; we later decided to do the same in Tunis. I now hope that King Husayn will not waste any time and will expel the PLO headquarters from Jordan — something which I have been demanding for several months.

[Qital] If I understand you correctly, you are proposing that during any political contacts, we should approach Husayn and tell him: Expel the terrorist headquarters. You are suggesting a political path?

[Sharon] Months ago I proposed that we demand the removal of the terrorist headquarters and make it clear that there will be no process of any kind as long as headquarters that send murderers to the borders of Israel continue to operate. King Husayn knows how to deal, even in a cruel manner, with terrorists who try to cross the Jordan River. He must do this in Amman as well. There is no other way. In addition, it should be remembered that if the monarch does not do so, Israel will have no choice but to take steps to put an end to these murders.

[Qital] The reactions to the steps which you speak of — I do not know if in connection with Jordan, but the military step in Tunisia — are now being heard. While the initial U.S. reaction was moderate or even sympathetic, we are now hearing and will continue to hear harsh reactions from the United States, from the U.S. President: The United States did not veto the condemnation at the UN Security Council. And we see that the wave of terrorism continues to soar even after Tunisia. What do you conclude from this? Did the raid in Tunisia achieve what you expected it would?

[Sharon] The Air Force operation in Tunis was a most successful one. It once again demonstrated the strength of the IDF and the incredible ability of the Air Force. I never thought that the raid on Tunis, as an isolated action, would solve the matter. For a long time I have proposed taking a series of steps, and there are many which should be taken. The bombing in Tunis was one of the steps, involving a strike at terrorist headquarters. Action must be taken; widespread action must be taken within Israel's borders as well, by implementing a wide variety of steps.

It should be understood that the central problem at the moment is to secure peace within Israel, so that individuals can feel that they can live in peace within Israel. I am definitely in favor of continuing the political process. I am in favor of continuing the state of peace with Egypt. However, what value does peace have if there is no peace within Israel, if the Jews within Israel are not secure? A Jew must feel safe; a Jew, and every other Israeli citizen, and every resident in Israel, must feel safe everywhere within Eretz Yisra'el. Therefore, the government's efforts must be directed inwards, and not outwards.

Arens on Sinai Incident

TA061241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio and Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens by 'Oded Ben-'Ami on 6 October; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Minister Arens, the Egyptian Government regards the incident at Ras al-Burqa' as a local incident. We would like to know how the Israeli Government views this incident. Might it harm our relations with Egypt?

[Arens] We do not have all the information, and we are now waiting to learn exactly what happened. This is the first thing that has to be done. I think that the Egyptian Government is obliged to give us all the facts. The question that will arise, then, is to what extent the Egyptians are able to ensure the safety of Israeli tourists in Egypt. This is an important, pressing question which must be answered. The Egyptians must, to a certain extent, supply us with the information so that we can have the answer.

Another question that has arisen concerns the identity of the man who murdered the Israelis. To the best of my knowledge, the Egyptians are forbidden to keep soldiers in that area, to maintain an army presence in the area. It is not clear whether there were soldiers there; according to the reports, soldiers were present. If this is true, then this would represent a violation of the peace accord and the accord's annex dealing with military aspects. Thus, once we have all the information on hand, we will examine to what extent the Egyptians take the appropriate actions concerning the investigation and the punishment of those people involved. Then I think we will be able to reach final conclusions.

[Ben-'Ami] Minister Arens, someone described yesterday as the black Sabbath. Reference, of course, is also to the increase in terrorism here in Israel, to the attack on the couple in the vicinity of Mevo Betar, and to the attack on the young man in Kibbutz Sarid. How do you explain this increase in terrorism? Is there a weakness somewhere in the way we prevent these terrorist acts?

[Arens] We have been discussing this matter in recent months. Of course, there is no question of an increase in terrorist attacks, especially in attacks perpetrated within the Green Line, mainly in areas in which people usually travel or walk unarmed without being particularly alert or prepared for terrorist attacks. It is very easy to perpetrate such attacks in this area, whether by people who take lifts in vehicles and kill the driver, by people who pick up hitchhikers and murder them, or by people who catch nature hikers and murder them. There is no doubt that the PLO has decided to take this path of action and to perpetrate such attacks. In addition, we find here and there individuals who are inspired by this method and who on their own carry out terrorist attacks of this type. This is a difficult and serious problem which must be solved.

[Ben-'Ami] Should the terrorist headquarters in Jordan be made to worry following the operation in Tunis and in the wake of the continued terrorist attcks? Should other terrorist targets be sought?

[Arens] I would like terrorists, PLO members, whoever they may be, to be concerned. I hope that they are indeed worried.

Rabin on Sinai Deaths, Terrorism

TA061951 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1830 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky in the Tel Aviv studios — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Good evening, Mr Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Shlonsky] Do you know anything more about what happened in Ra's al-Burqa', Egypt, yesterday?

[Rabin] We know nothing more beyond what has been reported thus far. The murder is shocking. It was carried out by a uniformed Egyptian, but it certainly does not reflect Egyptian policy. Israel has demanded that Egypt first provide a report on everything that happened; second, explain everything that is related to the delay in extending medical assistance; and third, I believe that the Egyptian Government should stop for a minute, consider things, and think also about the background that led to such an explosive act.

[Shlonsky] Do you see a link between the incident yesterday and the atmosphere in Egypt following the attack in Tunisia?

[Rabin] One can always find a date, or some kind of incident [to tie events to]. I think the main problem is that both Egypt and Israel must find a way to improve bilateral relations and overcome all sorts of mines and hurdles that are still on the road to greater understanding and normalization.

[Shlonsky] As to the incident itself: Can we accept the fact that Israeli civilians lay there bleeding while the Egyptians failed to give them aid?

[Rabin] It is inconceivable that such a reality would be acceptable to us. We are waiting for an Egyptian announcement on what happened.

[Shlonsky] The two young people who were murdered late last week in the Jerusalem hills were buried today. This is not the first time that Israelis have been murdered in that area, and there have been attempts to assault Israeli hikers. Does the defense establishment have any information on who is behind the attacks in this area?

[Rabin] Look, for almost a year now we have been witnessing an effort by the terrorists organizations, primarily by the PLO under 'Arafat's leadership, to carry out terrorist operations from the territories against Israeli targets, particularly isolated targets such as couples who are hiking, or individual people in towns from which it is easy to carry out an attack and into which it is easy to run back and hide. I believe that this mode of operation was selected by the terrorist organizations because our borders have been sealed and because the sea is being patrolled, so terrorism can only be perpetrated from within. The operations are usually carried out by a small number of squads, while the majority of the population does not participate in the actual terror attacks. This calls for a mode of operation that will lead us to locating, uncovering, and penalizing the few dozen who participate in those attacks. The defense establishment has braced for that. War against terrorism is a long and all-encompassing affair, and I believe that the squad that carried out the latest attacks together with other squads will also be caught and will not go free.

[Shlonsky] What would you advise the Israeli public now, and what would you tell it to do? As you know, there is great confusion among the public now in light of the latest events.

[Rabin] It is difficult for me to offer advice. I would nonetheless say that business as usual is the best policy. However, when people go hiking, especially in areas abutting Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, they should organize and even carry arms.

[Shlonsky] What about the steps the defense establishment has taken? Regular servicemen have been brought into the region, more patrols have been instituted, and several Judaea and Samaria youths have already been deported. Yet, in actual fact the feeling is that the attacks are on the increase, not the contrary.

[Rabin] I do not think there is an increase in attacks. I know that today, after the murder of the couple, we are all no doubt in pain and in mourning. Yet I believe that the operations we have carried out have both undermined the general motivation, and have also uncovered and prevented attacks. I believe we will overcome the squads. At the same time, terrorism might still be with us for a long time. There is no instant, magical solution. It is not war, or wham bang and finished with terrorism. I believe we will succeed in substantially cutting down the number of attacks. I also believe, as we have proved in the strike against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, that we will step up the penal measures and strikes against the perpetrators of the attacks, thereby terminating the activity of the terrorist elements.

Minister Weizman Calls on Peres To Meet Mubarak

TA060633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman has said that an atmosphere of mutual contempt between Jews and Arabs blurs the important point: peace with Egypt. He called on Prime Minister Peres to meet with President Mubarak and make a move to improve the atmosphere. Operationally, he calls for the reinforcing of the police, the IDF in its activity to prevent attacks, and the security services in their preventive activity.

Missing Couple Found Murdered Near Jerusalem

TA051415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The bodies of 'Edna Harari and Moti Suissa were discovered this morning in the Mt. Refa'im area southwest of Jerusalem. They were murdered by gunshots. The bodies were found by a soldier in a steep hilly area, along the path several kilometers away from their car. They were found with their camping gear. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz says there is no doubt that this murder was perpetrated by terrorists. Initial examinations indicate that they were murdered as long ago as the day they disappeared, which was Wednesday. The two were shot with more than one firearm: first from a distance, and then in the head, from short range.

The commander of the police Southern Command, Rahamim Komfort, says that a connection between this murder and the assassination of another couple, Mikhal Kohen and Ya'ir Ben-Ya'ir, near Bet Shemesh 4 months ago is being investigated.

The acting police inspector general, Commander Yehezqel Qarti, has told our correspondent that the murder in the fields of Kibbutz Sarid is most probably also a terrorist act. The body of Hayim Falach from Migdal Ha'emeq was found in the fields of the kibbutz last night, shot dead by a bullet to the head.

Reaction to U.S. Position in Security Council Vote

From Foreign Ministry

TA052005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem has expressed deep disappointment with the U.S. abstention during the UN vote on the resolution denouncing Israel. At the same time, the spokesman expressed appreciation for the speech by the U.S. UN representative, which showed full understanding for Israel's motives.

Shamir Expresses Disappointment

TA051510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has expressed deep disappointment with the U.S. abstention during the UN Security Council vote condemning Israel for its raid in Tunisia. Yitzhaq Shamir told our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay that the Security Council's resolution is one-sided and can encourage terrorism. Shamir will express Israel's disappointment during his upcoming talks in Washington this week.

Milo Attacks Vote

TA050844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The first reaction to the Security Council's decision we hear from Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo of the Likud:

[Begin Milo recording] Last night the UN Security Council reached a very grave decision, against the background of the United Nation's hypocrisy that was again exposed in the sharp condemnation of Israel, whereas terrorism against Israel, which has been going on for a long time and which harms Israeli citizens, is not condemned by the United Nations, and the United Nations has not taken any action. The UN's stand on this matter is a grave warning signal to all those who say Israel can accept an international forum, an international framework for peace talks. [end recording]

Shultz to Shamir: U.S. Terror Position Unchanged

TA061420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1405 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has explained that Washington has not changed its position in regard to international terrorism. Secretary Shultz yesterday talked to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir over the telephone, and explained to him the reasons for the U.S. abstention in the UN Security Council vote on the Air Force operation in Tunisia. He also sent a message to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres emphasizing the U.S. commitment to Israel and to the war against terrorism.

Peres Vows To Fight Terror, Work for Peace

TA061815 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in English; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] I wish that all of us could have been engaged first in the process of peace, but when there are so many events of terror and murder, the best we can do is to stop terror while continuing the momentum for peace, but to expect Israel to see its citizens being threatened or killed and the government will take no steps is a complete illusion. If Tunisia permits the existence of a completely independent extraterritorial organization, with the declared aim and practice of organizing murder in Israel, this is clearly a violation of the international law because, according to the international law, every country must do its utmost to prevent acts of violence against another country or against citizens of another country. We shall fight terror unconditionally, and we shall continue to work for peace with the hope that this is achievable.

Official Denies Pentagon Asked for Raid Details

TA042015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Israel's military attache in Washington, Major General Uri Simhoni, this evening denied reports that the Pentagon had asked the Israeli Embassy to provide it with explanations on the nature of the Air Force strike and the use of U.S.-made arms in that operation. The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar-On, this evening conferred with Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost within the framework of the contacts Israel is holding with the U.S. Administration on the Security Council debate. The deliberations over an acceptable UN draft resolution are still under way.

Sharon on Raid, Zionist Policy, Peace Process

TA050955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Interview with Inudstry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by correspondent Amonn Nadav; place not given — recorded on 4 October]

[Text][Nadav] Minister Sharon, would you say that following the operation in Tunis the government is different than it was prior to it? Do you like it any better? Is there more national consensus in the government now?

[Sharon] The Tunis operation returned us to the basic Zionist security policy that called for hitting at terrorism and preventing security risks to Israel everywhere, whether it is 100 km from Israel in Beirut, whether it is 1,000 km away in Baghdad, or whether it is at a distance of more than 2,000 km in Tunis. It is obvious that this is a return to that basic security policy which was accepted by the Labor Party in the distant past and which was accepted and implemented by the Likud government. When you return to that policy, then certainly there is much more agreement. All together, however, it is the same government, a government which I believe should continue to function 3 more years, until the elections which are due to take place in 1988. This government has many missions to accomplish, whether in the sphere of the economy or overcoming the danger of terror, which is unfortunately increasing within the borders of Israel.

[Nadav] When you say that this is a return to that policy, are you at the same time convinced this government will indeed continue to act as it has done this time?

[Sharon] I hope this is how the government will act. This is the policy we should follow. If it does so, at least on this issue there will be agreement within it. I must note that in the economic sphere there is agreement, and the government should concentrate on that issue as well. If the government concentrates on these issues, viewing them as the central ones, then it will certainly be able to continue functioning.

[Nadav] Do you believe this puts an end to the threat of the government's dissolution brought about by the Tabah and the Husayn initiative?

[Sharon] I believe that first of all we must act to bring about peace between the Jews themselves. Nothing is as important as preserving peace between ourselves. I am for preserving the peace with Egypt. I do not think it is dependent upon making more concessions to Egypt. There is no reason to make any more concessions beyond those we made when we signed the peace agreement. As for Jordan, I will certainly welcome the renewal of the peace process. If King Husayn really believes in what he said, I think the simplest thing for him to do is to get in his car and make the trip to Jerusalem. This is the shortest way, much shorter than going through Geneva, or even Washington, and I believe that King Husayn will do this after he expels the terrorists' headquarters from Jordan. I will be happy when King Husayn arrives in Jerusalem to discuss the autonomy plan on the basis of what we agreed upon and what was signed by the Israeli prime minister, the Egyptian president, and the American president.

[Nadav] Until that time, sir, do you think this is acceptable to the prime minister and Labor party ministers, from what you heard from them following the operation in Tunisia?

[Sharon] The issue of autonomy, like the other clauses of the Camp David agreement, was supported by the great majority in the Knesset. We arrived at it only after difficult negotiations, after difficult reflections. The autonomy plan was eventually accepted as the second stage in the peace negotiations, and therefore I will certainly welcome King Husayn here to continue the peace talks on the autonomy plan, on the basis of the Camp David agreements. It is significant, as we can all see, that according to that agreement we will certainly discuss the issue of the Jordan River as the border of peace between us and Jordan. I cannot conceive of anyone in the government today thinking that the Jordan River will not be the peace border between us and Jordan.

[Nadav] Are you not concerned about the possibility that the operation in Tunisia will increase the strength of the prime minister, the defense minister, and the Alignment, from the electoral point of view?

[Sharon] I am very far from such a petty attitude. Political issues are completely alien when we are dealing with security and the lives of Jews in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Nadav] How about the U.S. reaction? Many times in the past you have criticized the Americans. Were you surprised at their reaction this time?

[Sharon] I think that the Americans had a lot of bitter experience — perhaps due to misunderstanding the situation previously and misjudging the graveness of terrorism. Today there is much more understanding in the United States of the danger of terrorism.

[Nadav] You are referring to the U.S. Administration?

[Sharon] Yes. I assume that this also holds true for the American people, but also in the administration, which often has additional interests it must take into consideration. Apparently, however, the awareness of the danger stemming from terrorism, whether local, regional, or international, has deepened and therefore the U.S. reaction is certainly in keeping with the new thoughts in the United States, where they perceive the dangers inherent in terrorism.

[Nadav] What about the Egyptian reaction? Do you think there should be an Israeli reaction to the Egyptian reaction?

[Sharon] We must remember that Egypt is the largest Arab country. Naturally Egypt had to react as it did. I want to stress that terror is dangerous to Egypt because Egypt is interested in peace. Egypt's interest in peace between itself and Israel is no less than Israel's. We have to understand that due to the fact that Egypt is an Arab state, and a large one at that, every time we are forced to act against Palestinian terrorism, Egypt is forced to take this or that step.

[Nadav] Do you think therefore that the peace between us and Egypt will not undergo a serious upheaval?

[Sharon] I do not think it will undergo a serious upheaval. However, I think it would be a mistake to try to compensate Egypt for merely preserving the peace with us.

[Nadav] Are you referring to Tabah?

[Sharon] By compensation I mean Tabah or any other step which is not demanded of us, which is not necessary. Peace is just as much in Egypt's interest as it is in Israel's. Conciliation will not strengthen peace, it will harm it. Some people here say that Egypt's reaction was moderate, but in fact it was quite sharp. I understand that they had to react. Some say that Husayn's reaction was relatively moderate. The fact that their reactions were relatively moderate, according to those who think so — I do not think their reactions were moderate — in no way means that consequently we should further compensate them.

[Nadav] Sir, to sum up the Tunisia operation: Are you satisfied with the military and political results? We have already heard many reactions.

[Sharon] I think that from the military point of view this was a very beautiful operation. It once again proved we can give an answer to every complicated problem; the fact that we did it, the fact that the government in an orderly way reached a decision on this, the fact that it was kept secret until the operation was carried out, the fact that results were certainly good, all prove this. I think that as one of the factors constituting the fight against terrorism it was a correct, important, and timely step. We should take additional steps and make every step fit the particular conditions in the area in which we want to operate. As for the political reactions, we are aware of the reactions which occur when we strike at murderers. Unfortunately, we know that when our people are murdered the world remains silent. It is our right and duty to act as we do, and therefore I do not think we should get too excited. First of all we must do what is important for us and for the State of Israel, as Jews, as citizens of Israel.

Shamir Responds to Husayn's Remarks to U.S. Senate

TA041840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] In New York, Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today responded to the remarks made by King Husayn of Jordan to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he is said to have spoken of Jordan's recognition of Israel and an end to the state of belligerency. Our reporter in New York, Jonathan Shafter, says that Foreign Minister Shamir did not reject Husayn's statement out of hand.

[Begin recording] [Shafter] Deputy Prime Minister Shamir told me that, while King Husayn's latest statement may be one of many signs pointing in the right direction, what he wants to see is a clear step toward direct negotiations with Israel.

[Shamir] If he believes that he has to put an end to the state of belligerency, he has to say it in public, openly, and if he wants to have peace, he has to say to the Israeli Government: I am ready for direct negotiations about peace with you, without any preconditions. If he will say so, if he will come to the table of negotiations, then there will be a hope that we are making progress.

[Shafter] But, said Mr Shamir, the fact that there is still a partnership between King Husayn and the PLO runs contradictory to any announced willingness on the part of the king for peace. [end recording]

Maj Gen Shahaq on Recent Spate of Terrorism

TA060823 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Interview with Major General Amnon Shahaq, commander of IDF Central Command, by Yitzhaq Ben-Ner; live over the telephone]

[Text] [Ben-Ner] Maj Gen Shahaq, can the IDF, which is more involved in security in the territories now than it was previously, prevent and put an end to the growing phenomenon of personal terrorism?

[Shahaq] The IDF has always been involved in security in the territories, and it will always continue to be. Terrorism is not personal; we have here murderers who search for easy targets and who are not averse to any target. Everytime they meet a couple and kill them, we hear of it; however, we do not know when they fail in selecting their targets. The IDF, and not only the IDF, will continue to do everything possible to locate all these murderers and solve the problem.

[Ben-Ner] Do you think the IDF can solve this problem soon?

[Shahaq] The IDF will continue to do its best to track down the murderers.

[Ben-Ner] Maj Gen Shahaq, do you think that the so-called heavy-handed policy in the territories has succeeded, or will it be necessary to move to a heavier-handed policy, to take drastic steps, as Gush Emunim is demanding?

[Shahaq] We have a policy of achieving maximum security in the territories. There are attacks, of course, and as long as there are attacks we will have to deploy forces, as many as we deem necessary, to reinstate calm or to reduce the attacks to zero.

[Ben-Ner] We are again hearing the demand that the death penalty be imposed on terrorists. Do you believe the death penalty will be effective in preventing terrorism?

[Shahaq] I do not want to answer this question.

[Ben-Ner] How about the different demand that families of terrorists be deported? Do you think this can deter?

[Shahaq] I think deportation is a very effective punishment. We have to consider when to make use of it; it is certainly effective and this is what we will have to do occasionally.

[Ben-Ner] Do you think, on the other hand, that the policy of convincing the population to resist terrorism rather than aid it stands a chance? As is well known, a terror network cannot be built up on an uncooperative population. If this is at all possible, how can we go about creating such a situation?

[Shahaq] I believe the great majority of the population does not cooperate with terror. We must remember we are talking here about a very small number of people. Certainly there are those who cooperate with them; we will have to do everything possible to isolate these trouble centers from the rest of the population. We should not behave as though the entire population is cooperating with these terrorists.

[Ben-Ner] Can we attain a situation in which the Arab population will resist and not just refrain from cooperating with terrorism; that is, have an active rather than passive reaction from the population?

[Shahaq] I believe that segments of the population are against terrorism. They also say so outrightly. Terrorism also hurts the local population, and they know it.

[Ben-Ner] Can we say, Maj Gen Shahaq, that external developments have an immediate effect on the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, for example, that Husayn's UN speech had a moderating effect and that the Air Force's attack on Tunisia caused agitation?

[Shahaq] External developments certainly have an effect. People here read the press, watch television, and know what is happening around them. I do not know what the effect is. Perhaps even Husayn's speech influenced those extremists who do not want what Husayn wants and who want to prove that the opposite is the correct solution.

[Ben-Ner] Do you think the recent attacks are a reaction to the air attack on Tunisia?

[Shahaq] I think that those who perpetrated the recent attacks wanted to kill Jews. I am not sure they saw the connection between the two things.

[Ben-Ner] Finally, do you think this trend of mounting terrorism will continue in the near future?

[Shahaq] I do not know. I only know that in the future we will fight with all our means against those who perpetrate these attacks.

Peres, Rabin, Bar-Lev For Expanding Antiterror

TA060955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0934 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held consultations with the defense and police affairs ministers, during which it was decided to expand deterrent and foiling activities. The IDF, the police, and the security forces will participate in the reinforced action.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the prime minister and the defense minister received updated reports this morning on the investigation of the two murder cases over the weekend. The matter will be debated at the Cabinet session on Tuesday [8 October].

Ambassador Sofer Meets Gorbachev Aides in Paris

TA041217 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by Paris correspondent Edwin Eytan]

[Excerpt] Israel's ambassador in Paris, 'Ovadya Sofer, last night met with several of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's personal aides. The meeting occurred at a reception which French President Francois Mitterrand gave for the Soviet leader in the Versailles Palace.

Among those of Gorbachev's aides with whom the ambassador talked was Anatoliy Kovalev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, and Albert Chernyshev, the deputy director general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry [name and title as published]. Ambassador Sofer refused to say anything about the contents of his talks, which lasted for approximately 15 minutes.

USSR Officials on Conditions for Renewing Ties

TA061031 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Oct 85 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Excerpt] "We cannot rule out the possibility that a change in conditions in the Middle East, such as Israel's agreement to an international peace conference, will bring about the renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union." This is how Vadim Zagladin, the Politburo spokeman for foreign affairs, explained the Soviet position to the *DAVAR* correspondent. This position was presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his news conference in Paris.

An official Soviet source told the *DAVAR* correspondent that "the fact that there was no meeting between the foreign ministers of Israel and the Soviet Union in the United Nations does not mean that the doors have been closed to additional contacts." The source said Israel's demand that diplomatic relations be renewed in exchange for an international peace conference cannot be accepted as an "ultimatum," but that it will be possible to reach an "understanding."

An Israeli diplomatic source believes that the fact that the meeting was not held is connected with the leaking of the contents of the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris in July.

No Change in Plans for FRG's Von Weizsaecker Visit

TA041800 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Ze'ev Struminsky and Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpts] Despite Bonn's sharp criticism of the Israeli air raid in Tunisia, no appeal has been made to FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker to change his planned visit to Israel on Tuesday. Speaking to Israeli reporters in his Bonn office yesterday, Von Weizsaecker said: "By the nature of things, any visit to the Middle East or Israel has to come under the shadow of certain events, and there is no intention of making changes in the visit's itinerary or timetable."

Von Weizsaecker regards his upcoming visit to Israel as one of special importance. "I have visited Israel a number of times, but this time I am going as the first president of the FRG to make such a visit, and I am aware of the great significance of this opportunity."

Meanwhile, it has been learned that government sources, perhaps even President Hayim Herzog, intend to ask Von Weizsaecker and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to help prevent the sale of "Tornado" combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia. This was gleaned yesterday from top sources.

Exchange of Nonformal Envoys With Poland

LD050055 Jerusalem International Service in English 0001 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Israel and Poland have agreed to exchange envoys who will represent their countries' interests until a firm decision is taken on establishing formal diplomatic ties.

Our correspondent in the United States says that this was disclosed after the meeting earlier this week between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Polish counterpart at the United Nations.

Israelis Promised VOA Station Infrastructure Work

TA041600 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Oct 85 p 5

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Arye Lavi]

[Text] Top government officials have promised the heads of the United Construction Branch Institute that infrastructure work for the VOA station will be done by Israeli contractors. Construction branch personnel believe that the investment in setting up the infrastructure and buildings for the VOA station could amount to some $20 to $30 million. The station will occupy between approximately 6,000 and 8,000 dunams, apparently in the 'Arava region.

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Meets Foreign Officials in U.S.

Holds Talks at UN

PM041437 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 Sep 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Dr Taleb Ibrahimi Meets with Mr Shevardnadze"]

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who is heading the Algerian delegation to the 40th UN session, held a working session with Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The two ministers reviewed the international situation and examined bilateral relations. This meeting, which took place after the nonaligned ministerial conference and on the eve of the summit between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan, gave the two ministers the opportunity to exchange their views on several international and regional questions.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also had talks with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas. Mr Dumas informed Dr Taleb Ibrahimi about his recent visits to the Maghreb. The two ministers exchanged views on the situation in the Maghreb and in Africa, especially on the Chad question. They also reviewed bilateral relations and prospects for the forthcoming meeting of the Algerian-French joint commissions.

The Algerian foreign minister met with Enrique Iglesias, his Uruguayan counterpart. The two ministers examined ways and means of giving a boost to the relations of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Uruguay and between the African and Latin American regions. They also discussed international economic relations, especially the developing countries' foreign debt.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also had talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. The two ministers continued the political dialogue between Algeria and Thailand begun following the mission to Bangkok by Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo and minister of state to the Presidency, in his capacity as President Chadli Bendjedid's special envoy.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with Nicaraguan foreign Minister Father Miguel Brockman d'Escoto. The two ministers assessed the results of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda and examined several questions on the agenda o fthe 40th UN General Assembly session. They also reviewed the situation prevailing in Central America.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also had talks with Pakistani Foreign Minister Ayub Khan while attending the session.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi also met with 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The talks related to the situation in the Arab world, in the Mashriq and the Maghreb, and to the conflict between Iran and iraq.

Late Thursday morning [26 September] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, who informed him of the latest developments in the situation prevailing between Tunisia and Libya.

On Wednesday Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. The two ministers assessed the developments in relations between Algeria and Greece. They examined several questions connected with the regional and international situation, especially the Mediterranean, Cyprus, Western Sahara, Middle East, South African, and Namibian questions. The two ministers also analyzed the results of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda, and the EEC ministerial conference in Luxembourg.

Dr Taleb Irbahimi also met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. During that meeting the two ministers examined the development of bilateral cooperation since President Honecker's visit to Algiers. They also exchanged views on several international questions, particularly decolonizaiton, North-South Relations, and East-West relations.

Confers With Bush, Others

LD031648 Algiers APS in English 1103 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 3 Oct 85 (APS) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conferred, on Wednesday [2 October]in Washington, with the vice-president of the USA, George Bush. Talks took up the latest developments of the international situation particularly in the Maghreb. In this context, the recent Zionist aggression against Tunisia and its impact on the region and the Middle-East, were examined by the two sides. On another turn, and in the frame of the 40th U.N. session Dr. Ibrahimi had talks with his counterparts of Cyprus, Turkey, Iran, and Ethiopia.

LIBYA

At-Turayki Comments During UN Session Reported

Holds Press Conference

LD050922 Kuwait KUNA in English 1051 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 4 (KUNA) -- Libya's Foreign Minister 'Ali A. Al-Turayki said Thursday he recommended that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi cancel his planned visit to New York for fear of an assassination attempt by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

"We have discovered numerous attempts against Col Al-Qadhdhafi's life at home and abroad, and we felt his security in the United States was not assured," Al-Turayki told a news conference.

Asked to be more specific, Al-Turayki said CIA assassination plots against leaders of nonaligned countries were well known. "Just look what happened to Lumumba and Allende," he said, referring to the congolese and Chilean leaders.

Salvadore Allende, the Marxist leader of Chile, was killed in 1973 in a CIA-led coup d'etat and President Patrice Lumumba of the Congo was assassinated in 1973.

Al-Turayki described the United States decision to limit movement of Libyan nationals working at the United Nations to a ten-mile radius as harrassment and said the world organisation should seriously consider moving its headquarters to another country. "The United States does not respect the host country treaty it has concluded with the U.N., and therefore member countries should find another location, like Paris, Geneva or Vienna where there have never been any problems," he said.

On the Israeli attack against Tunisia Tuesday, Al-Turayki accused the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean of helping Israel by allowing Israeli jets refuel in the air to make the 1,500-mile flight from Israel to Tunisia.

The aircraft involved in the attack were believed to be American-built F-15's or F-16's which Al-Turayki said could not have made the 1,500-mile flight without outside help.

Addresses General Assembly

LD051200 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (JANA) -- Yesterday morning the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly, in which he concentrated on the most important aspects of the Jamahiriyah's foreign policy. He spoke of the United States' attitudes and its involvement in the recent aggression against the Palestinian Arab and Tunisian people, not only by standing behind the treacherous Zionist aggression but also by supporting it.

He pointed out that the U.S. attitude is not new, for the United States has always supported, bolstered, and aided the two biggest racist regimes in the world: the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa.

He affirmed that these attitudes of the United States have rendered the United Nations ineffective as a result of U.S. support for the repeated aggressions by these two regimes against the Arab and African countries and its bolstering of them by its veto at the United Nations.

He demanded the transfer of the United Nations from America to any other place where its resolutions and objectives are respected. He affirmed that this matter should receive serious consideration from us, and we must think of its future and destiny, particularly because the United States has threatened to reduce its contribution and has been taking arbitary measures against UN officials by preventing them from performing their duties through the imposition of laws restricting their movements and freedom.

He pointed out that the United Nations, which is the repository of the hopes of the peace-, freedom-, and justice-loving peoples and small countries of the world, has achieved much in helping the developing and poor peoples through its institutions. He asked what will be the fate of the United Nations when the United States, one of the superpowers, suppots and justifies acts of killing and terrorism in the world?

He affirmed that the logic of force has become the accepted logic, and consequently peace cannot be established in the Middle East unless the world's nations warn the Zionist enemy so that he may withdraw completely from the Arab territories and until the Palestinian Arab people are able to liberate all parts of their land and homeland and return to it.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau confirmed in his speech to the UNGeneral Assembly yesterday morning that we are not against the Jews, because they are our cousins, but we are against racist Zionism, pointing out that peace will not be achieved so long as Zionism remains the dogma that threatens us and that just as Rhodesia has disappeared, so the so-called Israel will also disappear, and South Africa will be erased, to be replaced by Azania.

The brother secretary reminded the world of what U.S. imperialism has done to the small island of Grenada as clear proof of the aggressive intentions of America and its readiness to resort to force to suppress the freedom of small peoples who love peace and freedom.

He referred to the Mediterranean basin, which is witnessing tension and a direct threat from the big imperialist powers. Fleets are on the borders of our territorial waters, and our country is witnessing, in addition to the attempts at imposing an economic siege, a direct aggressive threat. He asked what is the reason for all these threats, and answered because we got rid of the American bases and nationalized the American oil companies and wanted to be free -- and freedom in the eyes of the imperialist forces is an unforgivable crime, stressing that this will not deter us from our intention to live in freedom and dignity. He explained that half of our people were martyred in their war against the fascist Italian invaders, and that we are ready to sacrifice thousands and hundreds of thousands in order to maintain our freedom.

The brother secretary confirmed in his speech the Jamahiriyah people's solidarity with fraternal Tunisian people, saying that we are allies of Tunisia and its people, we oppose aggression, we belong to the same Arab family, and our common enemy is Israel and the one who supports Israel.

The brother secretary also confirmed that the Arab region is facing a real threat because of the Zionist entity's nuclear policy and the U.S. assistance to this entity to enable it to obtain nuclear weapons in order to threaten Arab existence in this region, pointing out that this entity has refused to sign the international treaties on nuclear nonproliferation, and yet the imperialist states threaten every country that acquires nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He said that the Zionist entity can justify all its aggressions and its criminal policies of killing, destruction and the possession of nuclear weapons because of U.S. support, stressing that nuclear cooperation between the Zionists and the racist regime in South Africa causes anxiety to Africa and the Arab World.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau also spoke of the question of the Western Sahara. He said: We support the holding of a plebscite there as soon as possible, because the solution of the problem of the Sahara will be a step forward toward the creation of the Greater Arab Maghreb. He stressed that the Jamahiriyah and Morocco set up their African Arab Union out of their desire that it should become a step on the road to the Greater Arab Maghreb and the overall unity of the Arab homeland. He also noted that the African Arab Union was created in response to the wishes of the peoples of both countries in a manner free from hegemony, the imposition of views and any policy of axes. He said that the question of Chad has remained unresolved despite the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the OAU.

Referring to the Gulf war, he said that despite all the calls for ending it, the war continues because the U.S. imperialists want it to continue, for that serves their interests. He expressed his belief that it would be possible to attain the desired ending of the war if all were to work seriously for achieving this end.

Speaking of the current world economic system, he called for a change of the current world monetary system because it only enriches the rich countries and impoverishes the poor countries through granting them loans that perpetuate and increase their poverty.

He also spoke of the dangers inherent in the arms race and demanded the halting of this race and the distribution of the funds allocated for it to help overcome the causes of chronic starvation in the world. We as small nations, he said, have the right to live, and we cannot agree to seeing one or two countries determine the fate of the world at our expense.

He said we support peace. The United Nations must be a party to the peace process. The nonaligned bloc must play its role also in this respect and should not leave matters in the hands of the big powers so that they may impose their domination.

He referred to the efforts being exerted in the Mediterranean through the meeting held by the nonaligned Mediterranean countries in Malta last year, which produced positive results toward turning the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and security free of foreign fleets and bases and far from the spheres of influence and hegemony.

In conclusion the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau disclosed that the Jamahiriyah will submit a proposal at the meeting scheduled for the end of this year calling for the banning of naval maneuvers in the territorial waters of the Mediterranean countries.

Geneva UN Envoys Meet, Condemn Israeli Raid

LD041741 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, Muharram 20, Oct. 4 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The Arab ambassadors accredited to the United Nations in Geneva held an emergency meeting yesterday in the aftermath of the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital. Those who met expressed their condemnation of the Israeli aggression and their anger at the Zionist terrorism against the arab nation.

Jamahiriyah's permanent envoy to the U.N. in Geneva spoke during the meeting to confirm that the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was organised with America's plotting and its 6th fleet in the Mediterranean. He pointed out that this aggression once more reveals that the betting [as received] on America, its friendship and contributions to what is called 'peace projects', is nothing more than an illusion and a mirage. He explained that arab unity is the only way to reply to the zionists' and American imperialisms arrogance.

Italian Official Reports U.S. Role in Israeli Raid

LD050928 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] A responsible Italian military official has affirmed that the Italian radar networks and military vessels have recorded intensive contacts between the Zionist planes which launched the aggression against Tunis and units of the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, published yesterday, the Italian military official pointed out that an American electronic aircraft was flying in the same air corridor used by the Zionist aircraft in their aggression against Tunisia. He also said that some of the American warships tried to camouflage the Zionist aggression by sending jamming signals.

The statement of the Italian military official thus affirms participation of the American aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean in the preparation for and execution of the Zionist aggression on the Tunisian capital.

MOROCCO

Filali Speaks on Israeli Raid, Mideast Issues

Addresses UN Security Council

LD051008 Rabat MAP in English 1335 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Oct 4 (MAP) -- Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information Abdellatif Filali took the floor Thursday before the United Nations Security Council meeting here to debate the aggression perpetrated by Israel against the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Tunisia.

For the last four years, said Filali, the Palestine question has persistently been the focus of attention in the organization because of the systematic policy of aggression and expansion of Israel in the Middle East region. The Security Council in particular, he went on, has repeatedly been called on to take a stand on the massacres of Palestinian populations, the violation of internationally recognized borders of neighbouring states, or terrorism acts designed as a state policy by Israel and illustrated by the destruction June 7, 1981 of the Tammuz Nuclear research facility near Baghdad by the Israeli avaiation.

The Security Council, said Filali, is meeting again today in tragical circumstances to examine a new criminal aggression by Israel against an Arab state and a member of the United Nations Organization. This time we are faced with a raid by the Israeli aviation perpetrated 2,400 kilometres from its bases against the headquarters of the PLO, killing innocent Palestinian and Tunisian civilians, he said.

The Moroccan minister explained that when a close member of the Maghreban family is harmed, the whole Moroccan people is deeply affected and sympathizes with the Tunisian brothers in their bereavement, indignation and revolt. Morocco thus bows before innocent victims, vehemently condemns the violations by Israel of the Tunisian sovereignty and solemnly expresses its utter solidarity and unconditional support to the Tunisian people in the adverse circumstances it is going through.

This terrorist aggression is a blatant denial of the most elementary principles of international law while the blind reprisals against innocent civilian populations have always been condemned by the international community since World War II and if legitimate defense consists in bombing all territories where Palestinians live, then no country is safe from Israel's devastating madness, he went on.

Israel deliberately chose to strike on Oct 1st this Arab country and the PLO headquarters at a time when this organization, in coordination with all peace-loving and responsible countires, was stepping up efforts to reach a fair and lasting settlement to the Middle East issue, he said adding the aggression which was actually an attempt to sabotage the process aimed at restoring peace in the Middle East brings irrefutable proof of the persistence of Israel in its policy of confrontation and denial of all fundamental rights of the Palestinian people.

Filali expressed all the hopes of the international community to see the meeting restore respect for the system of values at the gist of the international society saying the credibility of the organization as a whale was at stake at a time when it is celebrating its 40th anniversary and planning to demonstrate its efficiency in securing peace and paving the way for a better world.

The council, said Filali, must strongly condemn Israel and exacts compelte and adequate reparations for the victims of its aggression for the higher interest of international security and stability.

Ever since the Fes summit of 1982 which unanimously adopted a peace plan, Arab leaders have ceaselessly worked to restore peace in the Middle East in the respect of the United Nations principles, he recalled stressing the fact that Arab initatives were met with the policy of brute force by Israel which aggressed the country sheltering the Arab states league and which has always expressedattachment to a peaceful settlement under the aegis of international organizations.

We remain convinced that the firm stance the Security Council will adopt, will help justice triumph for the benefit of all peoples involved, concluded the Moroccan minister.

Statement to UN Radio

LD041839 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 4 Oct (MAP) -- Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information, said in New York today that the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was aimed at torpedoing the peace initiatives presently in progress which are aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict.

In a statement made to United Nations radio, Filali recalled the efforts deployed by Morocco to unite the Arab ranks with a view to reaching a just and lasting solution in the Middle East. Evoking the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit, Filali recalled the arab unanimity that emerged over the Fes Arab plan which, he pointed out, constitutes a real platform for negotiation for settling the Middle East conflict in general, the Palestinian question in particular.

With regard to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he remarked that in the first place the Amman agreement concerns the signatory parties, but, he pointed out, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement does not differ from the spirit of the 12th Fes Arab summit. He added, that the indications presented by King Husayn of Jordan and by Yasir 'Arafat,chairman of the PlO Executive Committee, at the time of the Casablanca extraordinary summit are on the correct track.

Lamrani Briefs King on Mission to Libya, Tunisia

LD041406 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco Thursday received the delegation he had dispatched to Libya and Tunisia.

During the audience, the delegation submitted to the sovereign a detailed report on its mission in Libya in the context of the good offices King Hassan II is undertaking to reconcile the Arab Libyan Jamahiriya and Tunisia.

The delegation also briefed the sovereign on its mission in Tunisia and the meeting it held with President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali to whom it conveyed Morocco's feelings of solidarity with Tunisia and its condemnation of the cowardly aggression perpetrated by the Zionist entity against Tunisian sovereignty.

The delegation equally briefed King Hassan II about the meeting it held with the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat and to whom it expressed the solidarity of the Moroccan sovereign people with PLO following the savage Israeli raid against PLO headquarters.

The delegation was led by Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani and included the minister of national education and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Dr Azeddine Laraki, the chief commander of the Royal Air Forces, Gen. Mohammad Kabbaj, and director-adviser to the prime minister Tachid Haddaoui.

SUDAN

Chief of Staff Views Coup Attempt, Foreign Ties
JN061104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) -- The Sudanese newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* this morning quoted Lieutenant General Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, as saying that Sudan will revise its foreign relations in light of the results of the current investigation ofthe detainees held in connection with the recent coup attempt and the role of foreign forces in this attempt. He said that Sudanese diplomacy will carry out its complete pioneering role in order to preserve the achievements of the uprising externally in accordance with international norms and charters.

Chief of Staff on Military Agreement With Jordan
JN041104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 4 (SUNA) -- T.M.C. Member and Chief of Staff Gen. Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil stated to SUNA that his recent visit to Jordan had helped to boost bilateral military ties between the two countries.

An agreement was reached for military cooeration between the two countries as well as coordinating training in the military spheres.

He told SUNA that the visit was in the context of the protocol signed between the two countries during the recent visit of the Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal to Sudan.

Khalil and the accompanying delegation arrived here Wednesday after a week-long visit to Jordan, during which he attended the Jordanian Army military maneuvers near Amman.

Foreign Minister Meets Shultz in New York
JN051458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, head of the Sudanese delegation to the current UN General Assembly session, met with U.S. Secretary of State George Sultz here yesterday.

A U.S. source quoted Shultz as saying that several African countries have begun a daring economic reform policy. The source, who was speaking about Shultz' meetings with African foreign ministers here, said that the United States does not expect countries adopting this policy to live in austerity all the time, pointing out that Washington is seeking new ideas in this regard, including the financial aid project for countries [words indistinct] during the annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank scheduled to be held in Seoul this week.

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets With PLO Envoy 2 Oct
EA031624 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has been informed of the barbarous and piratical incident perpetrated by the Zionists on the PLO's Tunis base. This took place today during his meeting with Abu Rajai, the PLO representative in Khartoum. Siwar al-Dhahab stressed Sudan's firm position toward the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Ethiopian Falashas Detained in Eastern Region
JN061116 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) -- The authorities in Al-Ghadarif, Eastern Region, have detaineed 75 Ethiopian Falashas in the Umm Rakubah refugee camp, south of Al-Ghadarif. The detained Falashas crossed the border recently hoping to find an opportunity to join their relatives who were previously transported to Israel from Umm al-Rakubah.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba View of U.S. Stand on Israeli Raid Cited

Ready for 'Serious' Decisions
NC061237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1117 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 6 Oct (MENA) -- (Mahmud al-Mushiri), Tunisia's minister of state for foreign affairs [name and title as received], said that President Habib Bourguiba was ready to make some serious and historic decisions had the United States vetoed Tunisia's recent resolution in the Security Council. The decisions would have been in keeping with the enormity and importance of the events. However, (Al-Mushiri) did not reveal the decisions that President Bourguiba intended to make.

In an interview with the Tunisian paper *AL-'AMAL*, (Al-Mushiri) said that after summoning the U.S. ambassador in Tunis on Wednesday, President Bourguiba told him that the United States had reneged on its promises to Tunisia. The United States had pledged to champion the cause of right in any eventuality and during any event in which Tunisian territory or sovereignty were threatened.

Before the vote on the UN Security Council resolution dealing with Israel's recent act of aggression, political circles in Tunis said that Tunisia would sever its relations with Washington if the latter used its veto against this resolution.

Pleased With 'Modified' Stance
LD061440 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] During his meeting with Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, President Habib Bourguiba has expressed great satisfaction at the positive way in which the

Security Council crowned its deliberations, considering this victory as proof of the good reputation that Tunisia enjoys in the international arena and a fantastic success of its diplomacy.

His excellency the president said that he was touched by the unanimous support he has received from Africa, the Arab and Islamic states, Asia, America, Australia, the socialist countries, and all the countries of the Third World -- all were effective sentiments of solidarity, which can be regarded as a source of satisfaction. On this occasion his excellency the president expressed his deep gratitude to the heads of state and governments of these countries.

He also expressed his satisfaction with the just and decisive reaction of the Western states, which, right from the very beginning and without any reservation, stood by Tunisia. His satisfaction was immense, particularly that Israel claims that it represents the values of the Western world. The supreme combatant also reaffirmed his gladness with the fact that the United States has modified its stance as a result of a personal and urgent request from his excellency. The American attitude at the Security Council was decisive as it enabled the council to endorse the Tunisian draft resolution. The endorsement of a draft resolution which was so clear and so strong constitutes a victory for Tunisia and for all just issues. It is also a victory for wisdom and logic.

Yesterday in his weekly address, which was relayed by radio and TV, President Ronald Reagan praised the qualities of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba. President Reagan also reaffirmed the general prospects for the peace negotiations in the Middle East. He recalled in particular the efforts of President Habib Bourguiba in this connection. He described the Tunisian Government as being a friendly government, reaffirmed his opposition to all acts of violence, and pointed out in conclusion that Tunisia is one of the oldest friends of the United States.

Recall of Ambassador to U.S. 'Unlikely'

LD051302 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Oct (KUNA) -- A high-ranking Tunisian diplomatic source stated here today that it is unlikely that his country's relations with the United States will deteriorate to the extent of "recalling the Tunisian ambassador from Washington for consultations," as a result of the American support for the treacherous Israeli raid on Tunis last Tuesday.

The source, which asked not to be named, has told KUNA that "the statement made by the U.S. delegate at the UN Security Council following the adoption of the resolution censuring Israel by a 14-vote majority [as received] was worthy of attention despite the fact that the United States was the only Council member to abstain from voting. The U.S. delegate expressed his country's desire for the continued friendship between it and Tunisia and its adherence to the UN Charter principles."

"Furthermore," the source said, "The U.S. delegate to the Security Council expressed his condolences to Tunisia over its human losses, which is tantamount in diplomatic parlence to an apology for the support of the Israeli raid."

Opposition parties and a number of Tunisian trade unions have called on the Tunisian Government to sever relations with Washington because of its collusion with the Zionist aggression.

Es-Sebsi Remarks on UN Resolution on Israeli Raid

Expresses Thanks

LD050818 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Following the UN Security Council's [UNSC] approval of the revolution censuring of Israel, Caid Beji Es-Sebsi, the Tunisian foreign minister, made a statement in which he said, particularly: I have just stated that my country, Tunisia, wants to continue believing that right and justice will always win over unlawful brute force. For this reason I am happy to say, honorable members of the Security Council, that your vote has given us another reason for hope. Tunisia is immensely thankful for this. It appreciates your rising to the level of your noble task in which all peace-loving peoples support you. Tunisia feels that it has exercised its right-- its legitimate right to defense against the aggressor who violated its sovereignty and territorial sanctity. Tunisia pledges to you that it will spare no effort in supporting peace and continuing the march along the road of friendship and harmony.

In an interview with the Tunisian news agency, TAP, Es-Sebsi said that the condemnation decision was unanimous despite the fact that one member country had abstained. He added that the United States refrained from voting against the Council's resolution and thus enable it to come out with unanimous approval of the nonaligned resolution, which punishes the aggressor and recognizes the right of the aggressed.

He added that the Tunisian delegation noted with great interest the statement made by the U.S. delegate following the voting, in which he expressed condolences to Tunisia over the human losses resulting from this aggression, reiterating his attachment to Tunisian-American friendship and the UN principles.

Caid Beji Es-Ssebi then thanked all the friendly and fraternal countries for their unreserved support of Tunisia in regard to this aggression and expressed his hope that this international solidarity will continue and will become stronger in the interest of peace and security.

Terms Resolution 'Minimum'

GF052016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Oct (WAKH) [dateline as received] -- Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi expressed his belief that the UN Security Council's resolution last night condemning Israel represented the minimum extent of the Tunisian Government's expectations and demands.

In an interview with the WAKH correspondent in New York the Tunisian foreign affairs minister said that the UN Security Council resolution responded to the bill that was presented by the nonaligned countries. He said by its stance and by its denunciation of the aggression, particularly Israel's armed aggression, the council pursued a new approach toward implementing the sovereignty of international law.

Mr Es-Sebsi expressed his hope that the Security Council would continue to pursue this method and condemn similar aggressions in a stronger manner in the future and that it will achieve a more comprehensive unanimity, even though no one voted against the resolution. He also expressed his gratitude to all the Arab, nonaligned, and African countries for their honorable stances which were made clear under the circumstances.

Statement to Tunis TV

LD051707 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi statement to Tunisian television and radio in New York following the 4 October UN Security Council vote on the Israeli attack -- recorded; relayed by (Selha Fahsat) from Tunis]

[Text] The Security Council decision unequivocally condemns the Israeli act of aggression against Tunisia; second, gives Tunisia the right to suitable redress; third, invites all international community states to use all means at their disposal to deter the Israeli state from carrying out the same misdemeanours in the future; fourth, requests Israel to give up future use of force or the threat of force; and clearly indicates that the international community remains attached to the rules of principle in its charter -- that, is the triumph of law and justice.

The U.S. abstention, which enabled the international community to make this decision with a 14-members majority without any vote against it, clearly indicates the positive change in the U.S. position -- even more so when one recalls that 4 days ago White House Spokesman Larry Speakes in a statement, which President Bourguiba considered astonishing and disappointing, almost approved this act of aggression by finding such excuses as legitimate defense in retaliation for actions where the Israelis claimed to be victims -- actions such as Larnaca and others taken by Palestinian resistance to defend its legitimate rights. I consider the American Security Council position as proof of Tunisia's victory with American public opinion, of Tunisia's international stature, of her President's prestige and of the high esteem for Tunisia's policy.

Tunisia is certainly a small country, but a very important one due to its attachment to the principles of law, its exemplary behavior in the struggle for the triumph of just causes and, above all, for the triumph of law and justice. I am personally very proud to have participated together with all my colleagues in the Tunisian delegation at the 40th UN session under the direct leadership of President Bourguiba following his advice, and also under the leadership of our prime minister and with the advice of all our colleagues, members of the government and those colleagues who were in Tunis at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. I am very proud to have participated in (?obtaining) this result, which is important not only for Tunisia, but also for its friends and for the triumph of the UN Charter ideals.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

LD041656 Tunis TAP in French 1530 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] New York, 3 Oct (TAP) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi made a speech to the 40th UN General Assembly session in which he expressed first of all Tunisia's regret that the United Nations finds itself incapacitated in facing the challenges thrown at the human race.

Fearing a dangerous escalation toward armed confrontation between the parties in conflict in the Western Sahara, which could be surmised from an escalation in tension since the end of last year, and in response to wishes expressed repeatedly by a number of fraternal and friendly countries, Tunisia, with President Bourguiba -- the oldest Maghreb state leader -- proposed holding a Maghreb summit.

Tunisia remains attached to this plan owing to the noble ideas and deep aspirations which inspired it, but remains, however, fully aware of the long road still ahead and the obstacles which still exist. One of the most serious obstacles is created by the climate of growing tension created by a regime in the region which pursues a policy well known for its deliberate disregard of international rules and morality as well as of the elementary rules which are the basis for peace, friendship, and cooperation between nations. In order to serve this policy, repeated threats are made by this regime against its neighbors and violent actions are masterminded by this regime to be carried out in those neighboring countries; it often unequivocally indicates it might use its armed forces.

In the face of this dangerous situation in which the risk of the outburst of a new conflict cannot be ruled out, the international community must be very careful. As for Tunisia, it accepts its responsibilities just as it has done in all circumstances in which the principle of independence and the security requirements are in question, particularly when it finds itself concerned directly.

Mzali Interviewed on Israeli Raid, Foreign Relations

Tunisian TV Interview

LD051817 Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[All notes in single parentheses supplied by TAP]

[Text] Tunis 5 Oct (TAP) -- Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of the interior, said in an interview granted to the first television channel (TF-1) that Tunisia "was taken by surprise and was simultaneously outraged" by the Israeli aggression against its territorial integrity.

"We consider this raid to be an act of international terrorism" because, he said, it was aimed against houses occupied by Tunisian civilians and Palestinian refugees.

"Contrary to claims by Israeli propaganda, it is not a 'Fatah land,' nor a place which enjoys exterritoriality: It is indeed a part of Tunisia" he said, giving as proof the fact that there are Tunisian victims -- Tunisians, including women and children -- as well as Palestinian refugees.

He stated that in this trying time, Tunisia has been "consoled by the active solidarity of all the countries of the world, with the exception of the United States, whose spokesman unfortunately gave a certain legitimacy to this aggression."

Among the stands in support of Tunisia, Mr Mzali quoted in particular "the attitude of France, which was unequivocal, and that of the 10 (of the EEC). This shows, he added, that "Tunisia is a peaceful country, which has always condemned international terrorism -- a country which has never encouraged or promoted terrorism of any kind."

He stated that Tunisia intends to remain sovereign. "We intend to give hospitality to all refugees whoever they may be. We did this during the fifties and sixties with our Algerian brothers, we have been doing it since 1982 with the Palestinian refugees expelled from Lebanon who no one wanted at the time. We also continue to defend the cause of the freedom of peoples -- that of oppressed peoples -- whether they be in Africa, the Middle East, or elsewhere.

"The U.S. support for Israel astonished us," said the prime minister. "We intend to continue to respect our principles and we will draw conclusions from this terrorist action" he further said.

Mohamed Mzali stressed Tunisia's determination to remain moderate: "A moderation which is not incompatible with efficiency."

"To be moderate means avoiding verbal excesses and taking urgent action," he said.

He stated in this respect Tunisia's intention "to work for any diplomatic and political initiative likely to allow all peoples of the Middle East to recognize each other, and to coexist in peace," adding that "this aggression encourages us to work even harder with all sincere states and peoples to promote peace."

On the subject of the role which the United States may have played in the Israeli raid against Tunis, the prime minister recalled that Tunisia -- and President Bourguiba made this clear to the U.S. Ambassador -- was astonished at the support and the legitimization spontaneously and almost simultaneously demonstrated by the White House spokesman for this attack. "We hoped that U.S. policy would change and that the United States would not veto the resolution" (the Tunisian resolution submitted to the Security Council).

He stated that Tunisia does not intend to react blindly on this matter. "We belong to the free world, we have the same beliefs, but this should encourage us still further to depend on ourselves, on our true friends, and on the cohesion of our people."

To the question whether Tunisia would distance itself from the United States, Mohamed Mzali stated that "in fact, we remain at a distance from everyone, but we cooperate with everyone."

Tunisia, he added, is a sovereign country; the friendship it maintains with other countries "does not mean obedience to that country or the protectorate of that country over Tunisia. Friendship does not rule out frankness, sincerity, and self-determination; the decisions of the Tunisian Government are taken by this government and are never affected by another country." Mr Mzali nevertheless stated that Tunisia would draw its conclusions if Washington vetoed the condemnation of Israel by the Security Council, "but these conclusions will not be curses or verbal attacks" (NB: the United States abstained from voting at the Security Council).

On the subject of the hospitality given to Palestinians, the prime minister stated that Tunisia acted according to its "principles of solidarity with a brother people" we also thought that the presence of the Palestinians in Tunisia could act as a moderating factor.

"The free world is not all that annoyed at seeing the Palestinians, these nomadic people who have been expelled, pursued, hunted down, finding refuge in Tunisia which has always exercized a moderating role in the Arab world," he said.

He stressed that Tunisia no longer counts the Palestinian fighters: "Palestinian officials come to Tunisia from time to time, but are more often elsewhere than in Tunisia."

Speaks to LE FIGARO

PM071010 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5-6 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Francois Hauter in Tunis on 4 October]

[Text] Question: How were the Israeli aircraft able to enter your airspace so easily without being detected or intercepted?

Answer: This is not the first time that Israeli fighters have violated the airspace of a number of countries. Israel has all the necessary means of carrying out feats of technological prowess and is helped by many countries, including the United States.

Question: Do you have suspicions about American or other logistical aid which might have been given to the Israelis during this raid?

Answer: We have a suspicion, but what shocks us is a certainty: the justification by the White House spokesman of this deliberate aggression against Tunisia -- this retrospective approval given by the United States to this act of international gangsterism. This is what the Tunisian people cannot accept.

Question: Do you now think you can avoid an American veto at the Security Council? An American veto on your complaint to the Security Council?

Answer: No, I do not think we can avoid that veto. Big powers which are friends of the United States are unable to persuade it to at least abstain. The condemnation will be vetoed by the Americans. We will act accordingly. The head of state is preparing to make a statement after the veto is announced.

Question: Is not the moderate line toward Israel which you represent in the Arab world doomed?

Answer: This moderation is the expression of political and ideological choices. We want to work for peace. We refuse to follow the pack because we think that serves no purpose. Moderation is not synonymous with inefficiency. With regard to the United States, I must point out that Tunisian decisions are always taken by Tunisians, and our friendships with a number of countries do not mean that we are living under a protectorate. We now know that the United States will chose Israel before Tunisia or any other friendly country. That is something we have observed. We must adapt to that.

Question: This attack highlighted Tunisia's vulnerability,at least in the military sphere. Can your country really guarantee its independence?

Answer: It is not realistic to compare our military forces with those of Israel. After five wars all the Arab countries combined have never been able to worry Israel. There is a technological gulf between Israel and the Arab countries. Our defense against Israel is not a question of arms, but a problem of technology. The Arabs must come together to make good this lag. Meanwhile it is pointless to talks of Tunisian or Arab armies.

Question: Does this mean that to protect itself Tunisia must sign defense agreements with Algeria or France for instance?

Answer: France and other friendly countries have always reiterated their commitment for military cooperation agreements. What happened last Monday was an aggression, not an occupation. If a country wanted to invade Tunisia it would be different. I think that the community of free states, in the vanguard of which France is at our side, will not allow our country to be overrun by foreign hordes.

Question: Tunisian opinion seems ready to demonstrate against the White House attitude. Does this strike you as natural and tolerable?

Answer: I understand the Tunisian people's anger. Those who are angry here are America's friends. The oppositionists who are hostile to it -- like the communists -- are now in an excellent position. But many responsible people are not anti-Western and I understand their attitude. The Tunisian people's demonstrations are natural, but we are trying to channel them so that they do not get out of control. We are responsible for the security of our Jewish citizens: We are their protectors. And Al-Qadhdhafi is stepping up his calls for revolution in Tunisia.

Question: The Moroccans have just offered to sort out your relations with Libya....

Answer: Yes, they have suggested holding a summit. They have told us that Al-Qadhdhafi is prepared to forget everything and restore relations with us. Our reply was: Our dispute must first be cleared up by compensating the Tunisians recently expelled from Libya, and Libya must also stop its destabilizing terrorism. We are very cautious on this point. There is no question of a normalization between our two countries in the short term.

Question: Your relations with Egypt, on the other hand, seem to be improving rapidly....

Answer: We greatly appreciated the attitude taken by President Mubarak, who stood by us firmly after the Israeli raid. There is now contact between us.

Radio Monte Carlo Comments

LD050836 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] In an interview with Radio Monte Carlo yesterday the prime minister and minister of the interior, Mohamed Mzali, stated that the Israeli air attack on the headquarters' of the PLO in Tunis was a gift to Al-Qadhdhafi. This is evident from the fact that since Thursday Libyan radio has been broadcasting calls instigating revolution in Tunisia. He affirmed that the aggression was not aimed at a number of houses but at the Middle East peace efforts.

Referring to the American reaction to the raid, Mzali said that the Americans should not have given legitimacy to this raid and should at least have kept silent, since they always claim to be looking for peace. Their attitude will only strengthen the hands of the extremists, the warmongers in the Middle East.

With regard to Tunisia's relations with the fraternal and friendly countries, Mzali affirmed that it was Tunisia's duty to bolster relations with Algeria and the other Arab countries and above all with France and the EEC, adding that the French attitude calls for admiration.

Mzali Interviewed on Tunisia-Algeria Relations

PM031329 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by M'Hammedi Bouzina in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Bouzina] Prime Minister, can you assess bilateral cooperation and its prospects for us?

[Mzali] I think that Algerian-Tunisian bilateral cooperation can be an example for all the Arab and African countries. This is because it is cooperation based primarily on trust between the two presidents and the two peoples. Second, it is based on respect for trade and for each country's political choices. Finally it takes the form of practical work in commerce, culture, and industry...Similarly Algerian-Tunisian cooperation is based on a common defense policy. And the peoples must get to know each other better, be aware, and understand that their future, their interests, and their destinies are linked to cooperation, complementarity, and trade and not to withdrawal and isolation. In the case of Tunisia and Algeria the question is easy because we have a common history, our blood was shed in the struggle against colonialism when Algeria was fighting as one to regain its freedom. In addition the border peoples form a single entity and a single family. History will remember the genius and clear-sightedness of President Bendjedid and President Bourguiba, who have understood and reflected the Algerian and Tunisian peoples' aspirations and feelings of unity.

Our cooperation is therefore not a slogan but is put into practice and is a daily reality. Unfortunately the leaders of some Arab countries see unity and cooperation merely as signed statements or superficial speeches.

In our case there is practical experience, and we must further develop our trade through joint projects in all spheres of activity. Today, for instance, trade between Tunisia and Algeria has increased fivefold. Our exchanges relate to industry, commerce, tourism, education, and health care...I have the good fortune to work with Abdelhamid Brahimi, my Algerian counterpart, and under the leadership and guidance of President Bourguiba and President Bendjedid, to boost and impart greater dynamism to our exchanges. These exchanges pave the way for unity and the building of the Great Arab Maghreb.

[Bouzina] While Algeria and Tunisia are campaigning for positive cooperation -- a factor in achieving union and building the Great Maghreb -- are not obstacles arising to the achievement of the Great Maghreb?

[Mzali] There are now positive and optimistic factors in commercial, economic, and cultural exchanges. As a practical man of action I do not think we should despair or doubt the Great Maghreb when temporary artificial problems arise, created from outside and in the interests of foreign powers. We must continue and work as quickly as possible and within our capabilities. During one of my visits to Algiers I said that if problems arise in building the Great Maghreb we must examine and analyze the situation to jointly find ways and means of overcoming them. The Great Maghreb is a constant struggle, a question of militancy and not mere words. The Great Maghreb needs sincere militants and patriots. It requires all kinds of sacrifices from us, as was the case during the struggle against colonialism.

Algerian Official Meets 'Arafat, Visits Raid Scene

LD042033 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Correspondent Meryem Yassim report]

[Excerpt] Several Tunisian victims of the Israeli aggression were buried today. The funerals of some of the Palestinian victims will take place tomorrow in Tunis, whilst about 20 others will be buried in the presence of their families. The search continues at Hammam Elchatti in the midst of the ruins.

Sadok Zouetine [member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat Department of External Relations] went today to the site of the attack in the company of Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf].

Sadok Zouetine had earlier met with PLO Chairman 'Arafat and Hedi Baccouche, director of the Socialist Destour party. Mr Zouetine reiterated Algeria's strong solidarity with the Tunisian and Palestinian peoples. After visiting [Name indistinct] Mr Zouetine was due to go to the side of the Tunisian and Palestinian injured, victims of the blind Israeli terrorism that the vast majority of the countries of the international community have denounced.

For his part the Algerian ambassador to Tunis presented the condolences of our country to Mr 'Arafat with members of the diplomatic corps in Tunis who this afternoon came to honor the memory of the Palestinian victims of the Israeli raid.

TAP: Normalization of Relations 'Up to Libya'

LD042008 Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 4 Oct 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 4 Oct (TAP) -- Commenting on the statements of the Moroccan Minister of Information ad interim, certain press agencies see a chance for a possible evolution of Tunisian-Libyan relations in the direction of normalization in the wake of the mission performed in Tunis by Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani. In this regard we learn from an authorized source that the Tunisian authorities have been particularly appreciative of the initiative by his majesty the king of Morocco.

The same source indicates that Tunisian-Libyan relations were indeed at the center of discussions between the two prime ministers of Tunisia and Morocco, but it does not seem that the settlement of this issue has been tangibly brought nearer. In fact, it is up to Libya to demonstrate its willingness for a deescalation by proclaiming its intention to take the necessary measures to compensate the Tunisian citizens who have been hounded and robbed of their goods and chattels, to honor its commercial commitments and to put an end to all subversive machinations against Tunisia. Tunisia, which has always preferred dialogue, will not fail to reciprocate all gestures of good will at the proper time.

'Tourist' With Case of Explosives Detained

LD061435 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1312 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 6 Oct (KUNA) -- The Tunisian *AL-ANWAR* said here today that the Tunisian security authorities have detained a European tourist who intended to blast the port of Sousse with a case full of explosives.

The paper added that the Tunisian security authorities found with this saboteur, who is thought to be an Israeli, four passports: Netherland, French, Belgian, and Spanish.

ETHIOPIA

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Bulgaria

EA062016 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] A protocol providing for professionals from the People's Republic of Bulgaria to serve in various sectors of revolutionary Ethiopia's ongoing socialist construction was signed this afternoon. Under the agreement, signed according to the resolution adopted last year by the sixth Ethiopia-Bulgaria Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission, Bulgarian experts will provide assistance over the next 5 years in the fields of agricultural research, water resources, construction, and other sectors.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Commissioner Aklilu Afework, head of the production sector in the National Central Planning Committee, and Comrade Georgi Kosov, Bulgarian ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Aklilu stated that the agreement, which was based on the developing political, social, and economic relations and cooperation between the two countries, would make a major contribution toward strengthening Ethiopia's construction of a socialist economy. He stressed that revolutionary Ethiopia would cooperate fully with the Bulgarian experts during their stay and that the agreement would further strengthen relations and friendship between their peoples.

For his part, Comrade Ambassador Kusov said the Bulgarian people had closely followed and supported the Ethiopian revolution since its inception and would continue to work to strengthen the relations and friendship between the two countries.

TPLF Kills 800 Government Troops, Expands Area

HK050252 Hong Kong AFP in English 0234 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Lonon, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) have killed or wounded 800 Ethiopian government troops and expanded the area under their control after a four-day government offensive in the south-east of the troubled region, a TPLF spokesman said here today.

He said the fighting began on Tuesday when the troops launched an offensive on the rebel-held area around Makale, the main town in the south of Tigre Province. The TPLF forces later launched a successful counter-attack, which allowed them to take control of the garrison town of Chercher during fighting today, the spokesman said.

The TPLF is the main group fighting for autonomy for Tigre, which is one of the parts of northern Ethiopia that is currently suffered from famine. The province borders Eritrea, where a pro-independence guerrilla movement is active.

Eritrean People's Militia Kills Dergue Troops

EA032251 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrin 0400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Southern Zone: The heroic People's Militia of Eritrea has destroyed a Dergue vehicle which was heading toward the Southern Zone with 50 occupants. In this successful ambush, which was carried out on 29 September between (Degira) and (Degien), our gallant combatants killed 48 of the 50 soldiers in the vehicle, and captured the remaining 2. The vehicle, an N-3, was destroyed. Our forces also captured two pistols, two Kalashnikov assault rifles, and one Bren gun. A spokesman of the Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea reporting from the scene, noted that one many among the dead had the rank of lieutenant.

UGANDA

Delegation Returns From Adjourned Peace Talks

EA041830 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Members of the government delegation have returned home after the adjournment of the Uganda peace talks in Nairobi yesterday. They were met at Entebbe Airport by the minister of local government, Ben Ocaya Lakidi, the permanent secretary of the Office of the Vice Chairman, Mr Ayume, and other high-ranking government officials.

A statement issued after the talks yesterday said the adjournment was mutually agreed by the government delegation and the representatives of the NRA [National Resistance Army].Both parties reaffirmed that much progress had been made during the last 9 days.

Government Dispatches Troops in Area of Masaka

EA051518 Nairobi THE DAILY NATION in English 5 Oct 85 p 1

[*DAILY NATION* correspondent's Kampala dispatch: "Government Despatches Troops to Masaka"]

[Text] The Uganda Government strengthened security in and around Kampala today and despatched troops towards rebel-held Masaka.

These troop movements took place less than 24 hours after the peace talks between the ruling military council and Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) were postponed indefinitely in Nairobi yesterday. About eight truckful of soldiers were this morning seen heading in the direction of Masaka, the south-western town which fell to the NRA guerrillas in the middle of last week.

Reports reaching Kampala say many government troops have reached Nabusanke, 50 miles south-west of here and 30 before Masaka.

Other government troops are said to be trying to reach Masaka by a roundabout course, through Gomba county in Mpigi district.

Most of the Murram [as published] roads there, however, are reported to have been heavily mined by the guerrillas, and two people were killed earlier this week when a Land-Rover they were travelling in hit a mine near the Bukalagi Catholic Mission, 64 miles south-west of here, eyewitnesses reaching Kampala said today.

In Kampala, meanwhile, security is being tightened. Hundreds of troops have camped and taken positions around the suburbs of Kasubi and Namungona since Thursday, barely three or four miles from the city centre.

It is not clear whether this is due to fear that the NRA might make a dash for the capital soon, or it is simply a security measure of the kind usually taken just before independence anniversary celebrations. Uganda Independence Day is next Wednesday.

Hundreds of people have, nevertheless, packed their property and left the area lest the soldiers molest them. Said one frightened mother of three: We know the behaviour of these troops, especially when they imagine there is an enemy about to attack them. I cannot wait for trouble. Many of the people who fled have recently taken refuge in these areas after fighting broke out between the army and the dissidents of Wakiso and Bukasa, seven and five miles farther west.

Meanwhile, over 10 people were shot dead early this week at Wakiso by men in uniform similar to that of the Uganda Army, *MUNNO* newspaper reported today. The paper said those murdered included two school teachers, a clerk at an administrative unit, and several traders. The Catholic Church-backed and usually reliable daily said the number of victims could be much higher.

NRA Blockades Southwest

EA051523 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Kampala correspondent report: "Museveni Cuts Off SW Uganda"]

[Text] Kampala, Friday — The National Resistance Army [NRA], fighting Uganda Government troops, has blockaded roads to western and southern parts of the country and has virtually cut off communications with the southwestern town of Masaka.

An independent English language daily, *"THE STAR"*, reported today that several attempts to reach Masaka either by telephone or telegramme failed yesterday, and sources close to the Uganda posts and telecommunications corporation in Kampala confirmed it was impossible to reach Masaka by telephone.

The passengers and goods trains from Kampala to Kasese, were suspended on the orders of the Uganda Government about a month ago as the NRA guerrillas strengthened their control over most of western region. The stoppage of the train services and the blockade of the Masaka-Kampala road 42 miles from Kampala, has caused adverse shortage of food stuffs in the markets of Kampala and hiked their prices.

More than 75 per cent of the capitals food supplies come from Masaka and Mbarara in western Uganda.

Meanwhile, several local and foreign newsmen who tried to go to Masaka by road yesterday were stopped by another guerrilla force Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (FEDEMU) at Buwama, 40 miles south-west of Kampala, who cautioned them against proceeding with their journey to Masaka.

The *"STAR"* reported that Uganda Government troops surrounded by NRA fighters at their barracks in Masaka were still holding the fort there and defied all attempts by the NRA to capture the barracks.

Meanwhile, more than 50 government troops were reported killed and many others injured when their army truck hit a landmine near Kabulasoke town, 70 miles south-west of Kampala.

Travellers arriving in Kampala yesterday reported (?that) the Army truck was in a convoy of many other such trucks heading for Masaka to try to break up the blockade here.

Steps Taken To End UNLA Atrocities, Indiscipline

EA061704 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English 6 Oct 85 p 1

["Uganda: Abducted Women Released; Government Moves To End Troops Indiscipline" — *THE SUNDAY NATION* headline; by Edward Kitaka]

[Text] Kampala, 5 October — The Uganda Government today moved to stop acts of indiscipline among its soldiers deployed to fight insurgents in Luwero District, north of Kampala.

A high powered party, which included internal affairs minister, Mr Paul K. Ssemogerere, this morning flew by helicopter to Luwero town, 40 miles north of Kampala, where the central brigade commander, Lieutenant Colonel Eric Oduor, ordered the immediaterelease of schoolgirls, housewives and other women who had been abducted by soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] and forced to become their wives.

The troops were also ordered to vacate private houses they had taken over from their rightful owners and to surrender the property they had looted or otherwise appropriated.

The party, which also included the Right Reverend Dr Mathias Ssekamanya, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Kampala, Dr Andrew L. Kayiira, a member of the ruling Military Council, and a small group of journalists, found over 200 people seeking refuge in a local Anglican church.

We were forcibly taken away from our school at Luwero by the soldiers. Some of us were raped by as many as three soldiers a day. In addition, we were beaten up and told to cook for them, sobbed some of the seven schoolgirls among the abducted women. They had been held up since 17th September.

Lt Col Oduor ordered the troops to release the 20 women they were holding captive, promising tough action against the offenders. He ordered the soldiers to immediately vacate school buildings, teachers' houses and other private homes, which they had forcibly taken over. Much of the school property, unfortunately, had already been destroyed.

The UNLA soldiers raided our area in mid-September. They then started killing people, indiscriminately, labelling everybody they saw a guerrilla. They looted property, murdered and raped women, young girls and schoolchildren, lamented one victim.

The Anglican pastor at Luwero said he had decided not to flee, so as to give us much assistance and comfort to the people who had sought safety in his church. Nevertheless, he lamented, soldiers often broke the church doors at night, and dragged out women, and raped them just outside. Three women were said to have given birth in the church helped by other women during the ordeal.

Some men said their wives had been taken away by the soldiers and they were living with them just close by after the abduction.

Another one said his six-year-old daughter was defiled in his presence. They were also accounts of bodies rotting in houses, in market places and in pit latrines where they had been thrown by their killers.

Lt Col Oduor ordered the immediate replacement of the officer in charge of the unit. Other officers were also transferred.

Earlier in the week, the ruling Military Council ordered an immediate investigation of reports of indiscipline among soldiers. Stiff punishment was promised for those found guilty of unacceptable behaviour.

The chief of Defence Forces, Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello, has said he was aware of reports of atrocities being committed by government troops and that he was determined to root them out. The Army chief told the people of Wobulezi, 30 miles north of here on Friday that a list of 30 unruly soldiers had been compiled at Nakasongola, and that they would be dealt with very severely. Lt Gen Okello, who was addressing the town's residents, however, told them that if Luwero District people wanted peace in their area, they should urge National Resistance Army leader, Yoweri Museveni to end his guerrilla activities. He urged them to work for the restoration of peace in the district.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Kampala today said a fierce battle was on for Masaka town, which fell to NRA guerrillas over a week ago. Government troops have throughout this week been seen streaming in big numbers towards Masaka, 80 miles southwest of Kampala. Some reports say that they are either in or about to enter the town itself. The dissidents easily took control of most of the town's important installations. However, they were by yesterday said to be still unable to enter the Army barracks at Kasijjagirwa.

This afternoon, the Roman Catholic prelate of Uganda, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, travelled some 50 miles to Nkozi on the route to Masaka to evacuate about 200 students of a teacher training college there. He travelled in a convoy of six cars.

In another development, a man who claimed he was a commander of the National Resistance Army yesterday said over 200 Ugandan Government troops were under siege at Masaka barracks. The man, in telephone conversation with *THE SUNDAY NATION* said the troops will perish if they do not surrender.

Joseph Karimi reports: Some fighting erupted early yesterday morning between the NRA troops and the besieged government soldiers, the commander said. We have been shelling the barracks for some days. The troops in here are armed with some few [as published] support weapons, he explained.

Meanwhile, the Ugandan prime minister, Mr Abraham Waligo, left Nairobi yesterday for Korea to attend the annual joint International Monetary Fund IMF/World Bank conference which starts next week.

People's Congress Party Ousts Obote as Leader

EA052037 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Report entitled "Obote Ousted Again"]

[Text] Former president Milton Obote has yet another coup again [as published] him when members of his Uganda People's Congress [UPC] decided this week to unseat him as party leader.

According to a prominent UPC member contacted today on phone in Nairobi, prominent UPC members met recently in Nairobi and formed a group known as UPC Without Obote.

Former minister of industry and member of the UPC Central Executive Committee, Dr Adoniya Iberondwa was unanimously elected president of UPC by the group, he said. He added that the group comprised many former Cabinet ministers of ousted Obote's regime and members of the Central Executive Committee of UPC.

Former minister of education Prof Isaac Newton Ojok was elected deputy leader.

Former deputy minister of housing and urban development Mr Ben Otonu, is now in charge of coordination for east and northern Uganda, while Mr Fred Sekasi is in charge of publicity.

The aim of the group is to negotiate with the fighting groups and political parties in Uganda to form a broad-based government, the official said. It was revealed that Obote has already been informed of this arrangement and advised to keep his hands off the new group.

He added that the new group had already held informal talks with Cabinet ministers of the military government and NRA [National Resistance Army] leader Yoweri Museveni. Our group also has a military wing. Some of our forces are fighting along with the NRA in various parts of Uganda. Others are within the Uganda Army. Our concern now is to re-group our fighters to form a coherent and formidable force, he said.

CAMEROON

Biya Returns From Private European Visit

AB060829 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has returned to Yaounde from a private visit to Europe. President Biya returned to the nation's capital yesterday afternoon.

CHAD

Habre Receives Special Adviser to Mitterrand

AB041902 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Oct (AFP) — Guy Penne, the special adviser to the French President Francois Mitterrand on African affairs, who arrived on Friday morning in Ndjamena, was immediately received by Mr Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, it was learned from informed sources. Guy Penne, who was on his way from Guinea, is scheduled to leave Ndjamena on Saturday for Cameroon, whereas Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister of cooperation and development, is expected to arrive on Saturday in the Chadian capital, the same sources said.

At the end of his audience with Habre, which lasted a little over an hour, Mr Penne told the press that the talks centered on cooperation between France and Chad as well as on relations between Chad and "all its neighbors." Speaking about Franco-Chadian cooperation, Penne stressed the "good quality" relations between the two countries and was of the view that "all is well" between Paris and Ndjamena.

On his part, Mr Christian Nucci, who will pay a short visit to Chad within the framework of a trip to all the Sahel countries, should also hold talks with President Habre, Guy Penne further announced, and stated that his mission to Chad and that of Nucci "are not related."

Talks With France's Nucci

AB051621 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Oct (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre revealed on Saturday in Ndjamena that contacts were currently being cultivated for the holding of a Chadian-Libyan summit meeting. The Chadian head of state, however, added that in recent days, the Libyan Air Force had intensified its overflights in Chadian territory, in particular, in the capital and the southern part of the country. Habre made this statement to the press after granting an audience to Christian Nucci, the French minister for cooperation and development who arrived in Ndjamena on Saturday morning for a few hours visit.

Concerning an eventual meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Habre said: We are at the stage of prospecting contacts." "We have always favored dialogue with Libya," he added "and such a meeting is welcomed."

Concerning the overflights in Chadian territory by the Libyan Air Force, in particular, in the capital last Wednesday, President Habre believed that this was "an abnormal situation. But I do not know what is behind it." The Chadian president also added that Libya took advantage of the withdrawal of the French troops during the Manta Operation to strengthen its military positions in troops as well as in equipment in the northern part of the country." "Libya", he said, "has not abandoned any of its ambitions toward Chad." He stated that "if conditions demand," he would not exclude (?calling) the French troops to Chad. "But", he added," I have not done so yet."

The military lull currently prevailing in the country enabled the Libyans, according to President Habre, "to settle down permanently in the northern part of the country." According to him, Libya has embarked upon the establishment of a gigantic intelligence system in the northern part of Chad." "Libya is assaulting Chad and dividing Chadians", he said.

Concerning the food situation of the Chadian people, who were affected last month by famine in some regions, Habre believed that the situation "was improving favorably." "He said that the situation is good because of abundant rainfall."

For his part, Nucci, after his talk with President Habre, believed that the Chadian problem "should first of all be solved by Chadians themselves." He also pointed out that it was Habre's duty to support steps toward peace in the country. The French minister, who is expected to leave Ndjamena this Saturday for Niger — the second leg of a tour which will take him to four countries: Chad, Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso — stressed that his talk with Habre bore in particular on Franco-Chadian relations and the political situation in the country. It will be recalled that Nucci's visit was preceeded on Friday by that of Guy Penne, special advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand for African affairs. He also met with President Hissein Habre on Friday morning, during a brief visit of few hours in Ndjamena.

[Ndjamena Domestic Service in French at 1845 GMT on 6 October adds: French cooperation minister, Christian Nucci, who was received yesterday by head of state El Hadj Hissein Habre a few hours after his arrival in Ndjamena, left the capital yesterday afternoon for Niamey, which is the second leg of his visit to four countries: Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali.]

Interviewed by French

AB061353 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Interview granted by President Hissein Habre on 5 October to French journalists accompanying visiting French Minister of Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci by unidentified correspondents; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Habre] As a matter of fact, the new development is perhaps the overflying of Ndjamena. Overflying the rest of the country is not a new development. Another new development is the recent intensification of these flights over Chad. The Libyans have overflown the south of the country more than three times in less than a week; almost every day they overfly the north: Koba, Ati, Biltine. They also overfly the region which you have just referred to, that is Ndjamena which was overflown twice (?yesterday). We do not know (?if the planes) are jet fighters. [Words indistinct] we are wondering what the Libyans are trying to do.

[Correspondent] Do you have the slightest idea of the reply? [Passage indistinct]

[Habre] The only thing I can say is the situation is abnormal. [Passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Habre] [Words indistinct] continued increase in the strength of the troops and the quantity of the equipment; the transformation of the region of (?Ouadi Doum) and even [words indistinct] another military region (?in addition to) that of Faya-Largeau with the construction of a 4,200-meter airstrip which you have heard of and which began at the time of the (?Manta) Operation. That airstrip has begun accommodating Antonov aircraft. It can also accommodate certain fighter bombers. So, since last year, Libya has done a lot; it has considerably strengthened its military position. On the political front, there has been a gradual establishment of an entirely Libyan-styled administration: namely with the setting up of people's committees, the distribution of the (?Green Book). The issuing of Libyan identity cards. [Words indistinct] and the setting up of surveillance groups to monitor the movements of the population, which makes any movement of the people difficult, if not virtually impossible. [Passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] Mr President, you seem to say that Al-Qadhdhafi has not given up his ambitions (?over Chad).

[Habre] In fact, for me the facts are patent and they show that Al-Qadhdhafi has given up none of his ambitions. It is obvious.

[Correspondent] There is much talk about a possible meeting between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and you. [Passage indistinct]

[Habre] We have always thought, and we continue to think that to solve the Chadian problem, discussions must be held with Al-Qadhdhafi. This is because he is the principle actor, and he is the only valid interlocutor. There are no other valid interlocutors. In this line, we have always called for a dialogue between Libya and us. As a matter of fact, steps have been taken, and we are expecting the result.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Habre] We wish for a meeting because such a meeting can contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem.

[Correspondent] What conditions do you lay down for the meeting to be held?

[Habre] We have set no conditions.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Habre] Well, at this time, we are making exploratory contacts and we will have a clear idea in the (?coming days).

[Correspondent] It is alleged that King Hasan of Morocco acts as ambassador between you, and Col al-Qadhdhafi.

[Habre] No. The Moroccan monarch, who is anxious to see Chad recover peace, is trying to contribute toward the achivement of this common goal.

[Correspondent] [Question indistinct]?

[Habre] The Chadian situation is evolving positively. I must say that the situation now is not what it was (?2) years ago. Today, [words indistinct] of the opposition are defecting to the legal government. This means that the Chadian Government has undertaken negotiations with a number of opposition groups — the Revolutionary Democratic Council, the Codos, and many other Chadians living abroad both in Europe and in Africa [words indistinct]. So there are very positive developments. Moreover, on the reconstruction plane, many achievements have been made. [Passage indistinct] In general the situation is good.

[Correspondent] [Passage indistinct] (?A meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi), what will be the major issue?

[Habre] [Passage indistinct] In fact, the meeting is interesting because Libya is occupying a vast part of Chad. It has undertaken to destabilize Chad; it has divided Chad. This is why a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi will afford us an opportunity to attempt to solve the problem.

[Correspondent] How far have you gone with the contacts? Will the meeting take place soon, in a few weeks, in few months, or in a few days?

[Habre] Well, we are still talking. I cannot say in how many days. Contacts are underway. We hope the contacts will yield good results because this is in the interest of both Chad and Libya; [words indistinct].

Party Officials Depart for Ivory Coast Congress

AB062111 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Two personalities have left the country; they are Comrades Mahamat Nouri, the commissioner for external relations within the Executive Bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], and (Yoronger Jacques Modeama), the president of the University of Chad and a member of the UNIR Central Committee.

The two members of our great movement left Ndjamena yesterday for the Ivory Coast where they will take part in the deliberations of the 8th congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally headed by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. It is worth noting that relations existing between the Ivory Coast and our country are excellent. We will know more about these relations after the delegation's participation in the congress.

GABON

Prominent Morena Party Member Returns Home

AB061048 Paris AFP in French 0706 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Libreville, 6 Oct (AFP) — On Saturday, Simon Adolphe Evouna, a prominent member of Morena [National Recovery Movement] arrived in Libreville, it was learned from presidential sources. Evouna belonged to the "Gabonese Government-in-Exile" which was constituted on 9 August by Morena. He was appointed minister of state, minister of information, posts and telecommunications and tourism, minister in charge of womens' affairs, social progress national solidarity and relations with humanitarian organizations.

Evouna, who was welcomed at the airport by his family, went straight to his residence in Woleu-Ntem Province, northeast of the country, according to the same presidential sources which added that he will not be harrassed. As for Evouna's spouse, she had been received by President Bongo.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Gabon's independence on 17 August, it is recalled, President Bongo had decided to release the "last six political detainees" of the country, members of the Morena. "Forgiveness is my sole vengence", he had then declared, "but one has to understand that it has limits. Gabon is a glass house. It is within the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG, sole party) that criticism is authorized and those who do not understand this will find me in their way."

BENIN

Official Meets Nigerian, Norwegian Envoys

AB042217 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Comrade Romain Vilon Ghezo, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, successively held discussions with a Nigerian delegation led by Admiral Nyako, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, and (Arl Fines), the deputy minister of trade for Norway.

Adm Nyako delivered a message from the new Nigerian president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, to the head of state. According to the Nigerian envoy, the message explains the reasons behind the change in government made on 27 August, and also expresses Babangida's readiness to consolidate cooperation not only between the two countries but also between ECOWAS and OAU member-countries. Adm Nyako stated that a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and justice of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria would soon take place in Lagos to work out a common security framework for the subregion. Nigeria, Adm Nyako emphasized, cannot continue to be isolated.

Edouard Zodehougan, minister of interior; and Soule Dankoro, minister of commerce, crafts and tourism; who both acted for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, attended the audience. The Nigerian ambassador to Cotonou also attended.

BURKINA FASO

Government Protests to U.S. About Israeli Raid

AB051145 Paris AFP in English 0912 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 5 (AFP) — Burkina Faso has officially protested to the United States about Tuesday's Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia, official sources said here today.

They said the protest had been conveyed to the U.S. ambassador to Burkina Faso, Leonardo Neher, and presented at the United Nations.

A television commentator here said the raid, which destroyed the PLO headquarters, was "without doubt one of the most audacious in (Israel's) history.

In a message to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Burkina Faso leader Thomas Sankara said the raid was proof of Israel's [words indistinct] "human rights, particularly the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people". He expressed Burkina Faso's "support and encouragement" for Tunisia.

In another message to PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat, he condemned the raid as "barbaric and inhuman".

Burkina, Mali Submit Statements on Border Dispute

AB051654 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] On Thursday, 3 October, at 1530 the written statements on the case involving Mali and Burkina Faso were submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague in hopes of settling the conflict that imperialism and reactionary powers have been trying to cause between the two countries. At that solemn ceremony, the two countries were represented respectively by Abdourahmane Maiga, the Malian minister of interior, and Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, the minister of territorial administration and security. At 1600, the two representatives were received by the presiding judge of the tribunal set up to look into the case, Algeria's Mohammed Bedjaoui, who gave advice to the two representatives. He also called on them to seek ways of settling the conflict by going to the living and perennial spring of African wisdom.

Furthermore, the exchange of the written statements took place between the two sides through the registrar of the tribunal. Therefore, as of yesterday, each side has 6 months to submit its written counterstatement. The Burkinabe people, organized behind the National Council of the Revolution, are, more than ever, convinced of the triumph of the peoples' right, and of the inevitable failure of the dilatory maneuvers and the plots of all kinds and of all origins.

GHANA

Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Raid on PLO

AB041927 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Ghana has added her voice to the worldwide condemnation of the attack last Tuesday by Israel on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis. A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra said the government viewed this unjustified and wanton incursion into the territory of a sister African state as a breach of international law and a violation of the sovereignty and integrity of Tunisia.

The statement strongly condemned the raid which it said was calculated to block the chance of real and comprehensive peace in the region. It noted that a solution to the Middle East crisis lies in peaceful and constructive dialogue among all the parties including the PLO, the authentic and legitimate representative of Palestine and not in intimidation.

The statement called on Israel to desist from such naked acts of aggression and pay appropriate compensation to the victims.

Foreign Minister Attends UN General Assembly

AB051647 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has had talks in New York with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Asamoah told newsmen that their discussions centered on economic cooperation between the two countries and other international issues. He did not give details. Dr Asamoah who is attending the 40th session of the General Assembly in New York has also been having discussions with foreign ministers from African and other Third World countries.

In his speech before the UN General Assembly last Thursday, Dr Asamoah appealed for support from donor countries for Ghana's efforts to improve its economy through the implementation of policy adjustments.

GUINEA

Conte Address on Independence Anniversary

AB031245 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Address to the nation by President General Lansana Conte on the occasion of the country's 27th independence anniversary on 2 October in Conakry — recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the Military Committee for National Redress, members of government, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, honorable guests, fellow Guineans:

We liberated ourselves from colonization 27 years ago; those 27 years have not been easy. Our people had survived arbitrary practices, and they enthusiastically welcomed the change of 3 April 1984. We did not have ready-made solutions to our problems, but we simply knew that without hard work and unity there cannot be any redress.

Eighteen months later, you are again impatient and worried; impatient in the face of the slow pace of change; worried over the degradation of the situation, and worried about what the future holds. Reforms are expected but at the same time dreaded. Rumors are circulating about them, and I have to explain to the country what it expects, and first of all tell you why it has taken so long to change things. Eighteen months after the collapse of the former regime, Guinea is still [words indistinct]. All the reforms will therefore be tackled with vigor. This calls for much preparatory work, especially for the choice of remedy that should neither kill the patient nor be too bitter to swallow. We want to act with equity and avoid any arbitrary practices. We have now come to the end of our difficulties, and very soon you will realize this.

We are going to change our currency. To avoid any trauma, we will take all the time necessary to complete the demonetization exercise. Not a single sylli will be confiscated, and nobody will feel wronged in the exercise.

Today, all economic activities have been paralyzed by fault of the state. In order to bring the country out of its stupor, we must also reform the administration so that it can play its assigned role — that of being the impetus and support for private activities, for the fundamental objective of the whole reform exercise is to liberate private initiative to enable each Guinean to live by the fruits of his work in all honesty and dignity. It is only this that will put our country on the path to a new independence, that which makes Guineans masters of their country's development.

Fellow Guineans, you have formed the habit of applauding speeches and doing what you like. We are experiencing the last moments of a system whereby each one uses his wits and scheming in order to survive. [Words indistinct] in this new society, scheming will no longer work. We demand hard work and honesty. Each one of you will be responsible for your actions, and those who do not radically change their behavior will find it difficult to survive. You can continue to applaud if you like, but it is only your actions that will play for or against you. [applause] To successfully carry out all the reforms, the right people should be placed in the right positions. This is the most difficult part. Only one criterion will guide me in my choice — the worth of each person, not whether he is from the forest, upper, middle of lower regions of Guinea; not whether he is a Guinean living within or outside Guinea; and not whether he is a civilian or a soldier. [applause]

Fellow Guineans, I know that some issues are of pressing importance. This is the case regarding the prices of goods and the state of security. Today, inhabitants of towns and rural areas cannot buy the goods they need from the markets. We are going to meet with all traders of goodwill and together make decisions that will stop the current galloping increases in prices.

The state of security prevailing in our cities has caused us considerable concern. In our villages, people live in peace in respect of our traditions; but in our cities, in spite of the security services, everything, including crime, is permitted. We must intensify the protection of citizens and the repression of crime. To do this, we must have (?efficient and mobile) security teams. [passage indistinct]

There are difficulties and tensions everywhere, particularly in Africa. Each country must first of all resolve its own problems without being indifferent to other people's situation. Today, we are all interdependent. We renew our desire to cooperate with all peace- and freedom-loving people. On behalf of all Guineans, I would like to express our unflinching support to our brothers of South Africa who are fighting the barbaric apartheid system and to our PLO brothers in their fight against Zionism. I hope the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization will strengthen international solidarity and that the next meeting of those who hold the survival of mankind in their hands would help slow down the deplorable waste of our planet's resources that are expended in the arms race. [applause]

It is with great pride and moral satisfaction that I have just received the Justice and Freedom Prize [words indistinct]. On behalf of my government and on my own behalf, I want to thank the association. This precious prize gives me the necessary strength to uphold the high moral and spiritual value attached to this prize. I am aware, and I take this opportunity to tell the nation and the world that my profound preoccupation with justice and freedom had not always been understood and implemented in the country as I would have liked it. We shall very soon do everything necessary to correct what should be corrected in this field.

Finally, I would like to thank the friendly countries and international organizations for the aid given us since our coming into power.

President Conte Receives Special French Envoy

AB041908 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, today received at the Palace of Nations Mr Guy Penne, special envoy of President Francois Mitterrand. Mr Penne delivered a personal message from the French head of state who had been invited to the 27th anniversary celebration of our country's independence.

This meeting offered the opportunity for Mr Penne, who is President Mitterrand's adviser on African and Madagscan affairs, to stress the fact that France, which is known to be the defender of the just cause of developing countries, has no imperialist intentions. While strengthening our bonds of friendship and developing our cooperative relations with Guinea, France respects the sovereignty of the Guinean people, and is respectful of the strong personality of President Lansana Conte, whose statesmanly qualities it greatly appreciates, Mr Penne said.

President Mitterrand's special envoy assured the Guinean authorities of the French Government's determination to develop cooperation relations with Guinea in all fields. Mr Penne said he was delighted and honored by the very warm welcome accorded him, and by the chance offered him to participate in the grand activities which marked the celebration of the 27th independence anniversary of the Guinean Republic.

Soviet Envoy Delivers Message to President Conte

AB052058 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Lansana Conte today successively received at the Palace of Nations the ambassadors of Guinea-Bissau, the Soviet Union, and the representative of the EEC in Guinea.

Mr Vladimir Kitayev delivered the messages sent to the head of state by the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers on the occasion of our country's national day. The head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Guinea reaffirmed to President Conte the firm determination of his country's authorities to diversify and strengthen the friendly cooperation between the USSR and Guinea.

NIGER

Kountche Receives French Ministerial Official

AB062251 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The French minister delegate in charge of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, arrived in Niamey yesterday. Early this morning, Mr Nucci began a series of visits which took him to [word indistinct] site, Niamey's small market, and (?Taviar), where boreholes were being sunk. Other activities that marked his visit to our country were the audience granted him by the head of state, General Seyni Kountche, and the ceremony during which he presented a consignment of seeds and audiovisual equipment donated by France to the government. The presentation ceremony took place at the airport in the presence of the ministers of agriculture and of culture and communications, as well as many other personalities.

In a short address on the occasion, Mr Nucci said he was very happy to be in Niamey and recalled his recent visit to our country, during which he saw for himself the success of the off-season crops. The minister of agriculture, Allele El Hadji Habibou, praised the fruitful and multifaceted cooperation existing between our two countries. After recalling French financing in various agricultural projects in the country, the minister of agriculture said that the first consignment of seeds that we received today falls within the framework of France's commitment to support our government's efforts in its off-season crop program.

Minister Christian Nucci, who left Niamey early this afternoon, arrived in Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, which is the penultimate leg of his African tour.

NIGERIA

Petroleum Resources Minister Comments on OPEC

AB061012 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Tam David-West, has said that although Nigeria is in a desperate economic situation, she will not act in desperation. He said Nigeria was studying the current situation in the OPEC very closely. Whatever position she takes will be consistent with her national interest which does not conflict with the (?corporate) existence of OPEC. Prof David-West was commenting in Vienna, Austria, on the demand by about six OPEC members for increases in their production quotas. He said the fact that only about six members asked for increases did not mean that others will not need a rise in production; it also does not mean that there is a crisis in the organization. Prof David-West was in Vienna to attend a meeting of OPEC oil ministers.

Chamber of Commerce Discusses IMF Loan

AB042155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The Nigerian-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce and Industry says the Nigerian economy has demonstrated a revealing character over the past years that the country can do without the IMF loan. The president of the chamber, Chief David Bolaji, said at a news conference in Lagos today that the terms given by the IMF would only impose more hardship on the already shattered economy. He said the concern of the country now should be how to improve its industrial base.

Chief Bolaji contended that the country could do without imported consumable goods and instead, direct its earnings to industrial development. He said it was important to continue to explore creative measures in which the country could become self-sufficient in food production as a way of revamping the economy. He said the decision to exploit to the fullest existing River Basin Development Authorities for massive food production was a step in the right direction.

Committee Publishes Details on Talks With IMF

AB041210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The presidential committee on the IMF loan has published details of the negotiations so far between the Federal Government and the International Monetary Fund. Here now is Adedgun Ogunleye with the details:

The committee explains that its aim in issuing the account is to enlighten the general public on the background (?story) on the issues at stake in the ongoing debate on the IMF loan. The negotiations have centered on the IMF conditionalities, that is measures which Nigeria sould agree to take in order to obtain the loan. But before then, the Nigerian Government had, on its own, introduced a number of austerity measures to contain the deteriorating economic situation in the country.

Consequently, there were no difficulties between the two negotiating teams in reaching agreement on a number of measures which include the following: reduction in the aggregate public expenditure, particularly in the size of the budget deficit; introduction of greater budgetary discipline; review of ongoing projects with a view to determining their priority; reduction (?of incomes), subventions and loans to parastatals; classification of parastatals into social and economic activities for purposes of restructuring them to achieve cost effectiveness, accountability, and profitability; stoppage of nonstatutory transfer to state government; simplification and rationalization of customs tariffs; upward review of interest rates and reduction in the (?sectoral) allocation of credits; vigorous export drive to broaden the export base; review of industrial incentives and policies including the abolition of the approved (?user) scheme; adjustment of producer prices of agricultural commodities; strict external debt control and management, and improvement in the operationl efficiency in revenue collection agencies such as the Department of Customs and Excise, and Inland Revenue.

The agreement reached between Nigeria and the IMF on these measures were, however, in principle only. The details of these measures could not be worked out as negotiation could not advance to the stage establishing performance criteria. All the same, the Nigerian Government went ahead and implemented most of these measures [words indistinct] in the overall interest of the economy.

Now, areas of disagreement: the measures on which no basic agreement could be reached between the Nigerian officials and the IMF staff were as follows:

1. Trade liberalization. The IMF officials had insisted that Nigeria should liberalize her trade policy by abolishing the absolute prohibition of certain goods, (?strict) removal of prohibiting restrictions on import, and reduction in the number of goods under specific import license requirement. The IMF staff favored greater use [word indistinct] and exchange rate actions to control imports into the country.

2. Removal of petroleum subsidies. The IMF officials recommended the removal of the subsidies on petroleum products in Nigeria. [Passage indistinct] The objective, according to the Fund staff, was to curtail waste in the domestic consumption of petroleum products as well as to increase export of either crude or refined petroleum products and generate income for [word indistinct].

3. Adjustment of the rate of exchange of the naira. The IMF considered that the naira was overvalued by about (?50) percent as of May 1984 and recommended a 25 to 30 percent initial devaluation so as to bring the naira to parity with the U.S. dollar. This would be followed by total review and possible further devaluation depending on the performance of the economy after the adoption of the program until the element of overvaluation was eliminated.

The IMF staff argued that devaluation would increase the naira content of all export earnings; encourage domestic production for export, especially agricultural products; discourage importation; encourage research into local substitutes for imported goods including raw materials; stimulate more judicious allocations of resources in the economy; and remove the heavy subsidies on import which benefit largely the importers. The negotiations started in 1983.

Minister Says Buhari Decrees To Be Reviewed

AB062132 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government has not taken any decision on whether or not to abrogate Decree No 2, under which a person may be detained without trial for an initial 3-month period for state security. The minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola told airport correspondents in Lagos today on his way to Kaduna that the decree was not new in the country's political life pointing out that it was applied by the Murtala-Obasanjo administration. He noted however that the decree was moderately applied by that regime. The minister said that work was in progress on the review of decrees promulgated by the Buhari administration with a view to rectifying anomalies. He said all persons found guilty by the various panels set up by the (?Federal) Government will face the full consequences of the law.

ROK Envoy Pledges To Import Cocoa, Groundnuts

AB042141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] South Korea has expressed desire to import cocoa and groundnuts from Nigeria. The South Korean ambassador to

Nigeria, Chang Hee-roe, said in Lagos at a reception to mark his country's national day that apart from oil, Korean import from Nigeria was on the decline in recent years. He commended the extra incentives announced recently by the Federal Military Government and said that the measure would help boost trade between Nigeria and South Korea.

Commentaries Discuss Babangida Economic Measures

AB041838 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Writing on the state of economic emergency, the *DAILY STAR* expresses the hope that the new package of austerity announced by President Ibrahim Babangida on Tuesday will succeed. The paper argues that the success of the measures can only be realized if they are applied equitably. It warned the government to ensure that those in the privileged positions should not exploit or circumvent the measures to the detriment of the nation. The *STAR* believes that the president has the goodwill of the people, and should therefore be determined to succeed.

The Nigerian *HERALD* supports the recent ban on the importation of rice by the Federal Military Government. The paper said that rice importation has done incalculable damage to the nation's economy to warrant the ban. Moreover, the country has the capacity to produce the commodity in sufficient quantity for the internal consumption, as well as for export. The *HERALD* appeals to the people to respond to the back-to-the-land call.

The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* says that by banning rice importation, President Babangida has demonstrated that a ruler is only as valuable as his will to take bold and patriotic actions. The paper notes that despite the plunder, fraud, and mismanagement that rice importation had brought to the nation during the civilian administration, the Buhari regime lacked the guts to ban its importation. It accuses the last two governments of economic sabotage caused by encouraging rice importation that did not only drain the nation's scarce foreign exchange, but also crippled local production of the commodity. The *CHRONICLE*, however, advises the Federal Government to back up the ban with a rice production package for farmers through well-funded extension services. The paper says (?skilled farmers) should be provided with necessary inputs, while rice mills should be established to facilitate the polishing of grains to an acceptable quality. In addition, the *CHRONICLE* suggests the establishment of storage facilities to avoid waste and seasonal fluctuations in pricing.

The *NEW NIGERIAN* agrees with the *HERALD* and the *CHRONICLE* that the ban on the importation of rice is a good and necessary step. But the paper would want a similar ban on luxury items which do not contribute anything to the nation's productive capacity. It further advises the government to pursue all measures that would help to conserve foreign exchange for the nation. The *NEW NIGERIAN* says it should start by facilitating the operation of the new foreign exchange [word indistinct] to enable their operators to import without difficulty. It also urges the government to open up a channel of dialogue with labor leaders, students, and other pressure groups to explain to them the nature of sacrifices expected of their members under the new austerity program. Anticipating a general scarcity of goods as a result of the measures, the *NEW NIGERIAN* appeals to the government to ensure that no one is allowed to prosper at the expense of the masses.

The *GUARDIAN* welcomes the proposal by the government to reschedule the school year to (?vie) with agricultural production cycle. The paper advises that the new school year should be so structured as to enable the youths to be actively involved in every aspect of agricultural production. It says the entire exercise should be conducted in the overall context of rural development, to which succeeding governments have paid only lip service. The *GUARDIAN* says that what the president's proposal calls for is an imaginative and well-coordinated scheme that will tend, if adequately used not only to feed, but also to educate the nation. It is the opinion of the paper that the scheme, [words indistinct] the weight to sustain surplus agricultural production, and meaningful rural development [word indistinct].

SENEGAL

Government Bans Demonstrations for RSA Prisoners

AB052042 Paris AFP in French 1206 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Dakar, 5 Oct (AFP) — A demonstration in solidarity with South African prisoners, which was to be organized in Dakar on 11 October by five opposition parties, has been banned by Senegalese authorities, a communique from the Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS — the main opposition party — announced on Saturday.

The by-law issued by Dakar police, and quoted by the PDS, explains the decision, citing "the lack of security forces necessary to ensure order during a public demonstration" and the "threat it may represent to law and order," especially following similar demonstrations organized on 22 August 1985, and the incidents that marked the public transport's strike in mid-September.

The PDS believes that the decision is "arbitrary and contrary to the Constitution", and does not discard the possibility of organizing a demonstration despite the ban. The PDS leader, Abdoulaye Wade, was convicted along with about 15 members of the opposition during a similar demonstration on 22 August. All the accused have been released by the Senegalese justice.

SIERRA LEONE

Freetown Reports Presidential Election Results

AB060925 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chief justice of Sierra Leone, Justice Livesey Luke, who was the returning officer for the first nationwide presidential election, yesterday declared Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh duly elected president of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

In a declaration during a short ceremony at the City Hall, Justice Livesey Luke cited relevant sections of the Constitution on the modalities of the presidential election. He upheld that Maj Gen Momoh has fulfilled the various constitutional requirements, starting from his election as leader and secretary general of the APC [All People's Congress] at the ninth delegate conference of the party to his nomination and subsequent election since last Tuesday.

Justice Luke disclosed that in the election, 2,784,591 valid votes were cast in favor of Maj Gen Momoh while 4,096 valid votes were cast against him. He concluded that since Maj Momoh has obtained a majority of 2,780,495 votes in the election, and having accepted the chief electoral commissioner's certificate on the returns of the election, he had no alternative but to declare Maj Momoh duly elected. Justice Luke congratulated Maj Gen Momoh on what he described as his resounding success at the poll. He also presented him with an election certificate duly signed by him as the returning officer of the election.

In his acceptance speech, President-Elect Maj Gen Momoh said he (?considered this result) as a resounding victory at the poll and registered his profound appreciation for Dr Siaka Stevens [words indistinct]. President-Elect Maj Gen Momoh thanked the leadership and the rank and file of the APC and the nation at large for the support and honor accorded him. He said that we should consider this period as a time for deep reflection and called for collective efforts in helping to build a great and prosperous Sierra Leone. The president-elect stressed the need for men and women of (?great) courage to tackle the problems which are facing the very development of the nation. With courage, cohesion, integrity, and discipline, as well as with God's help we will (?overcome) the challenges that lie ahead of us, President-Elect Maj Gen Momoh added.

From the City Hall, President-Elect Maj Gen Momoh called on President Siaka Stevens at the State House to brief him on the final results of the presidential election. President Stevens expressed delight at the massive turn-out of voters and congratulated Maj Gen Momoh for his resounding victory at the poll.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Nigerian Delegation, Message

AB032203 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Eyadema this afternoon received a six-member Nigerian delegation led by Commodore Nyako, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council. The delegation conveyed to President Eyadema a message of goodwill from President Babangida of Nigeria explaining the reason for the recent changes in that country.

[Begin Nyako recording in English fading into French translation] My delegation was sent by the Nigerian president, General Babangida, to extend special goodwill and best wishes to his counterpart, President Eyadema. We have also come to brief President Eyadema on the circumstances leading to the recent events in Nigeria and to propose to him various dates for the meeting of the ECOWAS member-states, a meeting to be attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and justice of Togo, Ghana, Benin, and Nigeria in order to examine security problems.

Also, I would like to convey a special message that the closure of the Nigerian borders is being reviewed and will be subject to discussions between interested countries to work out the logistics and the security aspects of reopening the borders. [end recording]

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was present at the audience which took place at Lome II.

Cultural, Scientific Agreement Signed With USSR

AB041045 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The excellent relations between the USSR and our country were illustrated once again with the signing of a draft cultural and scientific agreement this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Lome. Sergey Shaverdyan, USSR ambassador to Togo, signed the document for his country, and Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed for Togo.

This draft agreement, which is almost identical to previous ones, lays emphasis on the training of national cadres in the field of arts and sports. Concerning the training of Togolese nationals, the USSR will continue to receive Togolese students both at their universities and for orientation courses. The USSR will also send three Russian-language teachers to Togo.

Apart from these fields, the two parties will examine ways and means of promoting their cooperation in the cultural and scientific spheres, the exchange of research fellows in the information field, and the exchange of documents likely to improve mutual understanding.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the Soviet ambassador, after signing the draft cultural and scientific agreement, expressed happiness over the excellent relations existing between our two countries and expressed the conviction that the present draft cooperation agreement will continue to further strengthen their relations in the cultural, scientific, and sporting areas. The foreign affairs and cooperation minister asked the ambassador to transmit the Togolese Government's gratitude to the Soviet Government for its precious assistance to Togo in the cultural field.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Seeks Further Aid To Fight Rebels

AU041240 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 4 (AFP) — Angola's Armed Forces need more aid to face South African troops helping rebels on Angolan territory, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda.

His call yesterday echoed one made by Angola's United Nations representative Elisio de Figueiredo to the UN Security Council the same day, after Luanda complained to the Council for the second time in two weeks about South African intervention.

The Portuguese News Agency ANOP reported today that President dos Santos had also told UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Angola would probably be asking for further aid, notably from the socialist states, to get rid of the South Africans.

South Africa has admitted helping the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, who are currently resisting a heavy Luanda government offensive.

In response to the previous Angolan complaint, the Security Council on September 21 voted a resolution calling on UN members to give defensive military assistance to Angola and the other black southern African states to help stave off "South Africa's acts of aggression."

UN Condemnation of Aggression on Angola Noted

MB051136 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The UN Security Council has met once again in New York yesterday, following a request by the People's Republic of Angola, and its members were unanimous in their condemnation of the South African military aggression against Angola. Indian, Nigerian, Cuban, Australian, Egyptian, Iranian, Thai, Yugoslav, Cameroonian, Senegalese, and Zimbabwean representatives, as well as the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, expressed their deep indignation of this invasion of Angola by the South African Army. Comrade Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, denounced the true purposes of the South African invasion, and said that the UNITA armed bandits are nearing total defeat. He added that the armed bandits are supported by the Pretoria regime because the real objective of the Washington-Pretoria axis is to weaken the Angolan economy and to disrupt the efforts developed by the Frontline States to peacefully solve southern Africa's problems.

ANGOP gave an account from New York of this UN Security Council meeting and divulged that Kurt von Shirnding, the South African ambassador to the United Nations, presented a cynical report about the situation in southern Africa to the United Nations. The plan, said ANGOP, is an attempt to turn the solution to the region's problems upside down. The South African plan demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola as a first step toward what the South African representative to the United Nations calls the national reconciliation process. The South African plan suggests that a UN mission should visit Angola to assess the will of the Angolans and that later, elections should be held.

The British representative to the United Nations, Sir John Thompson, made an assessment on the statement by the South African representative and the South African plan. The British representative pointed out that the South African ambassador to the United Nations made some recommendations, but according to John Thompson, South Africa should adopt and follow some of those recommendations. South Africa demanded the withdrawal of troops, but the British representative asked: What is South Africa doing in Angola? South Africa mentioned free elections but why does South Africa not allow free elections in Namibia or even in South Africa? Sir John Thompson, continuing his analysis of the statement by Mr Kurt von Schirnding, appealed to South Africa to initiate an open and frank dialogue with the black leaders inside South Africa. Angola, observed Sir Thompson, had already (?initiated) a dialogue with South Africa on the Namibian issue.

Government Claims Death of 64 'Bandits'

MB031808 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The national defense and security forces of the 7th military region annihilated another 64 UNITA armed bandits during offensive operations mounted in Benguela Province last month. Another six criminals were captured and a large quantity of war materiel seized by our forces. This was revealed in Benguela city the day before yesterday by Comrade Alexandrino Silva, the deputy provincial commissioner, who was speaking on bahalf of Comrade Kundi Payama, the chairman of the military council of the 7th region, at a ceremony marking the beginning of the 1985-86 instruction year there. On the occasion, the Benguela deputy provincial commissioner underlined the importance of our troops' battle readiness and the continued improvement in military techniques and political and ideological work within the Armed Forces in the tireless fight against the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria.

Ministry Says RSA Forces Involved in Fighting

AU041325 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 4 (AFP) — South African air and land forces have killed dozens of Angolan troops in three days of attacks in support of rebels, the Angolan Defence Ministry said late Thursday.

The ministry communique was issued as Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said Angola's Armed Forces needed more aid to face South African units operating in the country.

The Portuguese News Agency ANOP, in a despatch from Luanda quoting the Defence Ministry, said South African Canberra bombers and ground forces using mortars and artillery pounded government troops at Mavinga, 255 kilometers (160 miles) inside Angola for three days between October 1 and 3. The attacks were preventing Luanda's forces from advancing on the headquarters of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) at Jamba in the southeast of the country, the Defence Ministry said.

South Africa recently admitted giving material aid to UNITA without specifying what it comprised. Luanda says the forces aiding the rebels come from Pretoria's quasi-mercenary 32 Battalion, known as the Buffalo Regiment.

The call by President dos Santos echoed one from Angola's United Nations representative Elisio de Figueiredo to the UN Security Council the same day, after Luanda complained to the council for the second time in two weeks about South African intervention.

ANOP reported that President dos Santos had also told UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Angola would probably be asking for further aid, notably from the socialist states, to get rid of the South Africans.

In response to the previous Angolan complaint, the Security Council on September 21 voted a resolution calling on UN members to give defensive military assistance to Angola and the other black Southern African states to help stave off "South Africa's acts of aggression".

South African ambassador to the United Nations, Kurt von Schirnding, said yesterday that Pretoria would not shirk its "regional responsibilities" as the Soviet Union was becoming increasingly involved in the fighting in Angola.

President dos Santos was speaking last night during a meeting in Luanda with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who was on his way home after visits to the United States, Canada and Cuba.

The Tanzanian leader said that while in Cuba he had thanked the Havana authorities for the help they were giving Angola.

UNITA Says Government Forces Withdrawing

MB041329 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Oct (KUP) — The joint command of Soviets, Cubans, and FAPLA has ordered the withdrawal of the forces carrying out the largest offensive yet against UNITA's liberated areas.

The joint command of Soviets, Cubans, and FAPLA ordered the withdrawal of their forces on Monday at 2035, after heavy fighting on the banks of the Lomba River, which is 28km from Mavinga.

According to a communique issued by the strategic operations command — signed by General Savimbi, the supreme commander of the UNITA Armed Forces — UNITA has warned that, as always, the MPLA's excuse is the direct intervention of South African troops in favor of UNITA. In its next press conference at Jamba, UNITA will prove the physical presence of Soviets in the FAPLA forces that took Cazombo and threatened Mavinga.

The communique said that it was false that the UNITA forces — which were constituted and organized over 10 years — had vanished, even in the face of Soviet intervention. The communique also alerted international opinion of the fact that the MPLA lied in December 1984 when it claimed that Jamba had been attacked and the UNITA president had been seriously wounded.

It also drew the attention of the international press to the fact that, despite claims that the UNITA headquarters had been transferred to South Africa, European parliamentarians from Great Britain, France, the FRG, and Luxembourg attended a rally at Commander Monteiro Stadium in Jamba last Monday.

The communique reported the capture and shooting of a squadron commander last Monday. He had jumped from the plane with his parachute and tried to run away. He confirmed to us that Portuguese mercenaries were directly involved in fighting against the Angolan people.

The squadron included four helicopters: helicopter H-314, commanded by Walter Lemos and copiloted by Jose Carlos and Manuel Goncalves; helicopter H-323, commanded by Lieutenant Jose Manuel and copiloted by Alvaro Quintal de Fonseca; helicopter H-501 commanded by Fernando Manuel and copiloted by Antonio Figueiredo; helicopter H-505, commanded by Second Lieutenant Antonio David Morais and copiloted by Mario de Assuncao Duarte.

The document also states that UNITA has always held that the solution to the Angolan problem does not reside in military conflict but in political negotiation.

UNITA Denounces Disinformation Campaign

MB050646 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Oct (KUP) — UNITA President General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi has never stated that Jamba will be shifted, and he has no intention of doing so.

The journalists are free to speculate with his words as they wish, said a communique issued by the UNITA's operational strategic command, known as Cope, signed by UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi on 28 September.

The communique strongly denounces the disinformation practices used by the Soviets and their agents, the MPLA. According to the commnique, Mavinga is 210km from Jamba and the enemy is not even present in Mavinga. Italian journalists visited Mavinga on 27 September and verified that no Soviet, Cuban or FAPLA troops are present in that town in southeast Angola, concluded the communique.

UNITA Communique Denies RSA Troops Involved

MB060728 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Oct (KUP) — A communique issued by the UNITA National Committee and signed by its President General Savimbi on 2 October says that no white or black South African troops are fighting on the UNITA side at Mavinga, and this is contrary to what Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said in his letter to the UN Secretary General.

The communique mentions that the fall of Cazombo was due to the dispersion of the UNITA forces on two warfronts, namely Cazombo and Mavinga. However, UNITA forces are gaining lost ground, while MPLA forces supported by Soviet and Cuban troops are becoming demoralized. On 1 October, 37 FAPLA soldiers were captured, including a chief radio communications operator of the 8th brigade, which had Soviet advisors, and one MI-25 helicopter pilot.

The struggle between the MPLA and UNITA will continue while the Russians and the Cubans are trying to impose a minority regime of chieftains on the Angolan people at gunpoint. The communique urges the UN Security Council to take into consideration the international accord of Alvor, signed between Portugal and the three liberation movements, including UNITA and the MPLA. The UN Security Council should also take into consideration the OAU resolution adopted in Addis Ababa on 22 January 1976, which appealed for a total withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola. Furthermore, the communique says that if the UN Security Council wants to understand the Angolan problem, it must allow a UNITA representative to present an analysis of the situation in Angola on behalf of the Angolan people because, as the communique emphasizes, MPLA represents only Luanda, and Luanda is not Angola.

The communique adds that the UNITA National Committee appeals to the United States, Great Britain, and PRC to analyze the Angola conflict more wisely and not just allow the MPLA to monopolize the debate abroad while the same MPLA is unable to start a dialogue at home. If there will be no justice, the communique concludes, then violence will continue, because Eduardo dos Santos can not pretend to represent the Angolan people, but only the Cubans and the Soviets.

UNITA Appeals for International Recognition

MB041943 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Angola's UNITA rebel movement has appealed for international recognition of its struggle. A statement signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has been released in Lisbon.

It calls on the United States, Britain, and China to take notice of UNITA's struggle against Cuban- and Soviet-backed Angolan Government forces. The statement says the Luanda government should not be given a monopoly of time in the UN Security Council, because it does not speak for all Angola. The statement also denies any South African troops are backing UNITA.

BOTSWANA

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives for Visit in Gaborone

MB031247 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, arrived in Gaborone this afternoon as part of his visit to the frontline states. Mr Diouf, who was met by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and other senior government officials at the airport, will be accomodated at the State House.

The Senegalese leader, who is accompanied by his wife, is expected to have official talks with Dr Masire in the office of the president this afternoon. Before his departure tomorrow morning, Mr Diouf will address a press conference at Radio Botswana.

Masire Hosts Dinner

MB050945 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said last night at the Gaborone Sun that South Africa is a threat to peace and security in southern Africa. He was speaking at a state dinner in honor of the visiting chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. Dr Masire said South Africa's current campaign of violence and aggression against its neighbors constitutes state terrorism which is against the international law. He condemned the recent South African raid into Angola and rejected reasons advanced by Pretoria to justify it. He said it was a matter of deep concern that some Western nations believed claims by South Africa that it was supporting bandits in Angola in order to assist the West to stop the advance of communism in Africa. President Masire said Botswana and Senegal share common aspirations and their peoples a warm friendship.

The OAU chairman, on a southern African tour, hailed Botswana's role in the struggle for peace and stability in the region. Mr Diouf pledged his country's support for Botswana's efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region, adding that apartheid is increasingly being condemned by the Frontline States and the rest of the international community.

The press conference that was supposed to be addressed by the OAU chairman this morning has been cancelled. This was due to some unforseen circumstances and the Department of Information and Broadcasting, which was supposed to have hosted it, apologizes for the inconvenience caused.

Mr Diouf departs for Swaziland later this morning to continue his tour of the region, which will also take him to Lesotho and Mozambique: He has been to Zambia and Zimbabwe. The OAU chairman will be seen off at the airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire, dignitaries, members of the diplomatic corps, and the public.

The Senegalese president said in Harare yesterday that the decision by Zimbabwe to send its troops to help the Mozambican Government fight rebels was a concrete demonstration of Zimbabwe's commitment to African solidarity. Mr Diouf was speaking at an airport press conference before departing for Botswana early yesterday, continuing his mission to the southern African region. He said by sending its troops, Zimbabwe had struck yet another blow against apartheid, since the Mozambican rebels were organized and armed by South Africa.

The OAU chairman stressed the need for unity and solidarity among African states and noted Zimbabwe's commitment to that cause. He said he had come to southern Africa in order to see, learn, and understand the problems of the region, especially apartheid and the struggle for the liberation of Namibia. He had earlier held discussions with President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on the mounting tension in the region.

RSA Party Leader Holds Talks With Masire

MB040742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 3, SAPA — The SADF raid on Gaborone on June 14 was "completely unjustified," the acting leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Colin Eglin, said here during an official visit.

He and another Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Peter Soal, held talks with President Quett Masire at State House.

Mr Eglin said there was a belief in some quarters at the time of the attack that the South African military authorities were looking for any target to placate right-wing elements in South Africa.

President Masire said the raid took Botswana "completely by surprise" as his government had long given assurances that its territory would not be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

He said that prior to the raid, Botswana had not received any complaints from South Africa about planned attacks on the republic.

LESOTHO

Government Protests to RSA Over Mortar 'Attack'

MB071140 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Maseru suburb of Hahotlo was attacked by mortars mounted from RSA: The attack, which was mounted only a few kilometers from the Riverside Lodge, resulted in extensive damage to a house belonging Mrs Queenie Mokoena and a poultry shed belonging to a well-known farmer. No injuries have been reported.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Government has sent a diplomatic note to the South African Government protesting the incident. The note points out that Lesotho Government has in the past drawn the attention of the South African Government to similar incidents, which have threatened lives and property. These incidents, the note points out, are also a violation of Lesotho's sovereignty and territorial integrity and they do not augur well for good-neighborly relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates USSR's Ryzhkov on Appointment

MB031830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to Nikolay I. Ryzhkov on his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

President Samora Machel expressed the hope that Nikolay Ryzhkov will continue efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe that hangs over our planet and will satisfy the noblest aspirations of the peoples of the world who want to live in peace and build social progress and well-being.

The message reads that, under Nikolay I. Ryzhkov's guiding hand, the Soviet Government will maintain its consistent support for the struggle against colonialism and imperialist agents, and will continue supporting countries that are trying to achieve economic independence. President Samora Machel reaffirmed his intention of continuing to strengthen the fraternal and friendship ties, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and countries. The Mozambican president wished the greatest successes to the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the USSR Government.

OAU Chairman Diouf Meets With President Machel

AB061656 Dakar PANA in English 1545 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Maputo, 6 Oct (AIM/PANA) — Talks took place this morning in Maputo between OAU Chairman and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and a Mozambican delegation led by President Samora Machel. Before the talks began Presidents Diouf and Machel held a private meeting which lasted about 15 minutes.

Accompanying President Diouf were the OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou, and the chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, Brigadier Hashim Mbita. The visiting delegation also included a number of Senegalese Government personnel including Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, and Information Minister Djibo Ka.

President Machel was accompanied by his Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. Also on the Mozambican delegation to the talks were Security Minister Sergio Vieira, Minister in Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso, Deputy Interior Minister Teodato Hunguana, and Personal Assistant to the President Fernando Honwana, all five of whom have participated in negotiations with South Africa — first in the signing of the Nkomati nonaggression accord, and later in the various meetings that were held when it became clear that South Africa was not honouring the accord.

President Diouf's visit is part of his tour of southern African states which has already taken him to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

This follows the declaration, approved unanimously at the last OAU heads of state summit in July, which committed OAU member-states to give "financial and material assistance" to southern African states "to help them meet the heavy costs of destabilization."

The same OAU declaration urged "all countries, especially the industrialised countries, financial institutions, and multinational corporations to take measures, including effective economic sanctions, to force the apartheid regime in South Africa to end its racist policy, its illegal occupation of Namibia and the destabilization of southern African states." It also urged the international community "to give all assistance to the southern African states in order to help them counter the effect on their economies of sanctions against South Africa."

Communique Issued

AB061714 Dakar PANA in English 1640 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Maputo, 6 Oct (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican President Samora Machel today briefed the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Abdou Diouf, on South Africa's refusal to honour the Nkomati nonaggression accord, signed between Mozambique and South Africa in March 1984. A joint communique issued at the end of talks today in Maputo between Mozambique and Senegalese delegation said that President Machel had briefed President Diouf "on the nonobservance of the spirit and of the letter of the Nkomati Accord by the Government of South Africa."

President Machel also informed the OAU chairman of the current state of the military operations carried out by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean Armed Forces against bandits of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) in the centre of the country. The communique described banditry as a "weapon of the Pretoria regime against not only Mozambique but also other countries in the region."

President Diouf, says the communique "congratulated Mozambique on the successes it has won in the struggle against the destabilization promoted by South Africa and by those Portuguese forces nostalgic for colonialism." The OAU chairman praised the Frontline States for their firm attitude in "struggle against terrorism in southern Africa." President Diouf said that South Africa's failure to observe the Nkomati Accord "proved once again that the only destabilizing element in the region is the Pretoria regime." He reaffirmed the "total and unconditional support" of Senegal and of the OAU for "the just struggle of the peoples of the region for the restoration of peace, for the elimination of colonialism and of apartheid, and for the liquidation of banditry in Mozambique."

President Diouf pledged the "active solidarity" of all Africa with Mozambique, which he described as "a victim of South African aggression." On the internal situation in South Africa, the two presidents "noted with profound concern the increase in repression, violence, and massacres perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against defenseless people who are fighting for the abolition of the apartheid system."

They condemned the state of emergency imposed in some parts of South Africa, and congratulated "the South African liberation movements and other democratic forces for the high level of mobilization of the South African people for the struggle against apartheid."

The two presidents welcomed the "growing condemnation of apartheid in the West, both by public opinion and by governments, which is shown by various types of pressure, including economic sanctions."

They called on the Western countries and others to step up this kind of activity "in order to speed up the process of dismantling apartheid."

On Namibia, the communique states once again that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is "the only basis for negotiations for the peaceful independence of Namibia."

The two presidents rejected the theory of linkage defended by the United States and South Africa, which aims to make the eventual independence of Namibia dependent on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola." [no opening quotation mark as received] The communique also condemns the current invasion of Angola by South African troops as a "flagrant violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Presidents Diouf and Machel, says the communique, also stressed the importance of the OAU as a weapon "in the struggle of African peoples for the consolidation of their national independence, for their social progress, and for their common struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid."

President Diouf and his delegation have now left Mozambique for Angola, the next stage in their tour of southern African states.

'Armed Bandits' Kill 13 During Attack on Train

MB041250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] On 1 October, armed bandits murdered 13 people when they attacked a relief train on the Magude-Maputo railroad in the 18 km region of Manhica. According to today's edition of the newspaper *NOTICIAS*, the victims include Mozambique railways workers, militiamen, and one soldier. The wounded were taken to the Maputo Central Hospital. The locomotive and rail cars were slightly damaged. The armed bandits fled in the face of the prompt response of our armed forces, thus failing to raid the train as they had planned.

NAMIBIA

3 Killed, 4 Injured in Ovambo Landmine Blast

MB070844 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Three civilians were killed and four injured in the latest terrorist incident in Ovambo in northern South-West Africa, when a private vehicle triggered a landmine about 6 km from (Onga) in central Ovambo over the weekend.

Three of the passengers died and one of the injured is reported to be in serious condition at the hospital at Oshakati.

Force Commander Sees Increasing Soviet Threat

MB050916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 5, SAPA — The Soviet Union would soon be reassessing its Africa policy and until then an intensified onslaught should be expected against SWA/Namibia and South Africa, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek tonight.

"Their lackeys and their advisers will be trying to do all they can to be in a position of strength when Soviet involvement is reviewed," General Meiring said at a military handing-over ceremony of sports prizes.

There had been "reasonable success" in campaigns to isolate South Africa and SWA/Namibia from the West and if the process was taken further it would have a decided influence on the "few friends" who were left in the world.

Examples of the orchestrated drive against South Africa were political unrest, continued fighting by SWAPO, and a concerted push against the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, by the MPLA government actively helped by "Cuban, Russians, and East Germans."

General Meiring said UNITA had succeeded in staving off the military campaign against it, and in SWA/Namibia the security forces had prevented this year infiltration by SWAPO insurgents into farming districts south of the operational area.

There were presently no insurgents in Kaokoland and Kavango, while a "very small number" of armed insurgents remained in the Ovambo region.

To date, the security forces had "eliminated" 530 SWAPO insurgents, General Meiring said, but SWAPO was again mustering its forces for its annual rainy season offensive in SWA/Namibia. In Angola, the Soviet Union had supplied to the MPLA government MIG 21 and MIG 23 warplanes, MI25 helicopters, and SA6, SA8 and SA3 missile systems, as well as T55 and T62 tanks. A large number of radar installations were deployed and "Russian, Cuban, East German and North Korean Soldiers fought side-by-side with FAPLA (Angolan Government Army) forces against UNITA."

The planned elimination of UNITA was merely a step towards a large-scale threat against SWA. "The MPLA regime not only has sophisticated arms, but much more than is needed to fight against a revolutionary force such as UNITA," General Meiring. [as received]

"Could it be intended for use against SWA someday?," he asked.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha on De Jonge Affair; Talks Begin

MB041810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 4 SAPA — Any proposed solution to the diplomatic dispute surrounding the presence of a Dutch fugitive in the Netherlands Embassy's former Pretoria offices would have to be "mutually acceptable," the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned tonight.

He was speaking to reporters at the government guest house in Pretoria shortly before starting talks with a delegation from the Netherlands Government on the De Jonge issue.

Tonight's talks, at which the Netherlands delegation is understood to be presenting a new proposal, is seen as a last-ditch attempt to work out an acceptable solution to the dispute before the South African Government withdraws its recognition of the diplomatic immunity of the offices where Mr de Jonge has been evading arrest by security police for 70 days.

He is wanted for alleged arms, ammunition and explosives smuggling for the banned African National Congress.

A mini-drama occurred at the government guest house about 20 minutes before Mr Botha, who was delayed in Johannesburg, arrived.

One of the four-man Netherlands Government delegation, Mr Jacobus van der Velden, first secretary at the Pretoria embassy, unexpectedly took ill and had to be taken home, causing a flurry of activity among officials waiting for Mr Botha.

An embassy car was backed up into the building's entrance, but a white-faced Mr van der Velden, after having his tie loosened and resting in a chair for a while, insisted on walking to his own car in the parking lot to fetch his pet dog before getting into the diplomatic vehicle.

The Dutch diplomat, one of the media's chief contacts during the De Jonge saga, smiled at reporters and photographers as he was driven away in the company of a South African foreign affairs official.

It is understood Mr Van der Velden had been suffering from a bout of flu.

When Mr Botha arrived, he spoke briefly to reporters and then posed for pictures with the remaining three members of the Dutch delegation, roving Ambassador Mr Henry Wijnaents, a special advisor on foreign affairs, Mr Boeland van der Geer, and the embassy's charge d'affaires, Baron Hendrik von Bentinck.

Mr Wijnaents and Mr van der Geer arrived at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport at lunchtime today for the meeting with Mr Botha, which is understood to have been arranged at the request of the Netherlands Government.

Mr Botha told reporters before talks commenced during a working dinner that "all aspects" of the De Jonge affair would be discussed and that he appreciated the opportunity for further talks.

Mr Wijnaents said he had nothing to add at this stage.

Both governments have emphasised their desire for a diplomatic solution to the dispute surrounding Mr de Jonge, but intensive behind the scenes negotiations over the last three months, including a meeting of legal experts from both sides in Geneva early in September, appear to have resulted in little more than both sides agreeing to disagree.

Yet another of the series of deadlines in the sage will be reached at midnight on Monday, when the diplomatic immunity of the offices where Mr de Jonge has been camping among archive files is withdrawn, and police will, technically, be allowed to enter and arrest him.

Meanwhile, a "group of concerned South Africans" informed SAPA today they would be holding a demonstration outside the former embassy offices tomorrow morning to register their "vigorous protest against the betrayal of our country by a Dutch terrorist who is being protected by the Dutch Embassy officials for no reason, legal or otherwise."

Pik Botha Addresses Newsmen

MB060650 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] South Africa will not revoke the diplomatic immunity on 8 October of the old Netherlands Embassy premises in the Nedbank building in Pretoria, where the fugitive Klaas de Jonge has taken refuge. Further talks will be held on the affair. This was announced in Pretoria today by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, after a second round of talks with the two Netherlands envoys.

[Begin recording] [Riaan Nel] In a joint statement by the two delegations at the end of today's talks here at the state guest house, it was stated that various proposals on the De Jonge affair had been discussed. These proposals will now be presented to the governments of the two countries for consideration.

Further dicussions between the two countries are also planned, and in the meantime nothing will be said or done to harm a possible solution to the matter.

The South African delegation was led by Minister Pik Botha, assisted by senior officials of his department, the Department of Justice, and the office of the state president. The roving ambassador from the Netherlands, Mr Henry Wijnaents, led the Netherlands delegation. Mr Botha and Mr Wijnaents addressed newsmen at a brief news conference.

[Botha] Suggestions were exchanged, which will now be submitted for consideration to the two governemnts involved here. Further talks are envisaged in due course, and it has been agreed that nothing will be said or done as long as the talks are in progress, which can concievably deterimentally affect or prejudice a resolution to this problem. [end recording]

Miller Hopes To Remove Misunderstanding Over Nkomati

MB031948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says the government is upset over the misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the circumstances surrounding the Nkomati Accord. He said it was of the utmost importance that South Africa's neighbors in Mozambique realised that South Africa was a good partner.

Mr Miller said in Pretoria that the government hoped to remove all misunderstanding as soon as possible so that the accord could be extended to the advantage of both South Africa and Mozambique. He said South Africa's relations with the rest of Africa could be improved by communication both formally at a political level and with support from informal contacts.

Mr Miller said it was of fundamental importance for the South African Government to explain what was actually happening in South Africa to well-disposed countries and to bodies such as the OAU and United Nations.

Authorities Deny Involvement in Lesotho Explosion

MB071010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 7, SAPA — South African authorities had no connection to an explosion in Maseru last night which was allegedly caused by a bazooka shell fired form South Africa, spokesman at the office of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria today.

The official Lesotho radio reported today an explosion, "believed caused by a bazooka shell from South Africa," had damaged a house and a poultry shed, although nobody was injured.

"The South African police do not operate across the country's border," the ministerial spokesman said when approached for comment.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force commented later: "We have no knowledge of such an incident."

Deputy Minister Says Blacks Have 'Decisive' Role

MB040729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Soweto, Oct 4, SAPA — It was clear the black community had the opportunity to play a decisive role in South Africa's future, regardless of what those who did not want to be part of the new dispensation said, the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said today.

He was speaking at a passing out parade of municipal policemen at the Thladi training college in Soweto.

"The table has been laid by the state president and the various announcements over the last couple of months should be an indication to everybody that the government desires to open new avenues of social, political and economic development to each group in this country.

"To reject these opportunities is to play soccer without a goalkeeper," he said.

The new dispensation had "naturally" come as a shock to those who had become instruments in the hands of the Soviet-inspired forces.

"The radicals are making use of our fellow countrymen to break down everything that has been built up over the years.

"As a result we are being subjected to large scale intimidation and violence in a futile attempt to persuade our black leaders to reject the road to peace and stability," the deputy minister said.

The instigators of violence and militant revolution should take note that it was primarily the function of the SAP to maintain law and order but that they would be supported by the municipal police.

NIC Member Meer Released Without Charge in Durban

MB041305 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] A Durban detainee has been released without charge. His release came as his family began contesting his detention in court. Carmel Rickard has the story:

[Rickard] Natal Indian Congress [NIC] Executive member Dr Farouk Meer was released in Pretoria yesterday. He was taken to Pretoria for interrogation shortly after his detention in mid-August. He was recently admitted to hospital in that city and his family and friends were extremely concerned about his physical and mental condition. His wife brought an application in the Supreme Court for his detention to be declared unlawful and for him to be released. The case was to have been argued on Monday but he was unexpectedly set free yesterday. He and his wife arrived back in Durban in the early hours of this morning. According to an undertaking made by police during the last week, he has not been allowed to be interrogated nor to leave the hospital where he was being treated. These were conditions recommended by the psychiatrist and that [word indistinct] they treated him.

Mandela Found To Have No Sign of Cancer

MB070826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 7, SAPA — High level medical tests have revealed no signs of cancer in imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, a spokesman for the prisons service confirmed in Pretoria today.

He was responding to earlier reports that Mandela was suffering from cancer of the prostate gland.

Information on the diagnosis and treatment of individual prisoners was regarded as a personal matter between the prisoner, his doctors and family and it was therefore not "ethically correct" to comment on this in public.

"However, owing to the serious nature of the allegation, and also to forestall unnecessary and undignified speculation in public, it is in the interest of the prisoner and his family to mention that, according to medical tests on a high level which have thus far been applied to the prisoner, no signs of cancer have been found.

"The problem has been diagnosed as prostatism," he said.

After further pre-operative tests had been finalised and the prisoner's written wishes in this regard had become known, the necessary arrangements would be made for the applicable operation by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Government Orders French Journalist Deported

MB041534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 4 SAPA — The government has ordered the deportation of a French journalist arrested by police in Cape Town after an incident at the University of the Western Cape on October 1.

The journalist, Bernard Bisson, of the Paris journal, *SYGMA*, had entered the country on a tourist visa in August, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in a statement issued in Pretoria today.

Bisson had been granted an extension of his temporary residence permit on September 9 for "holiday and fishing purposes" but he had subsequently admitted to the SAP that he was working in South Africa for the *SYGMA* journal, Mr Botha said.

"In this capacity, he was involved in the incident on 1 October 1985 between the South African police and students at the University of the Western Cape. He was one of the persons arrested by the police," the statement said.

"The government cannot allow that aliens enter the country under false pretences or that they do not adhere to entry conditions.

"This also applies to media representatives that enter the country as visitors and whilst they are here, act as if they have permission to work in the RSA."

Mr Botha said he had decided to deport Bisson, 31, "in the public interest" in terms of Section 54 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972.

Four Reported Injured in Bus Bombing

MB041525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Oct 4 SAPA — Four people were injured when two petrol bombs were thrown into a bus at a bus stop in a Witbank township on Wednesday night, a police spokesman confirmed today. It was previously reported that 30 people received hospital treatment for serious burns and 50 were treated and released after a petrol bomb was flung into a Highveld United Transport (HUT) bus at 7.30pm on Wednesday.

It was reported that 110 passengers were on the bus when the incident occurred in Lynneville township. Trouble was sparked by the increase of tariffs for lodgers permits and electricity and other amenity costs announced by the Highveld Development Board, which were to have taken effect from October 1.

In a statement issued to SAPA this afternoon, Mr Ian Morton, regional managing director of Highveld United Transport, denied any company bus had been involved in Wednesday's incident, but admitted that HUT buses had been damaged by petrol bombs during July, August and September.

Police Report Unrest in Pretoria, West Cape

MB041720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 4 SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest report issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria.

Unrest was largely confined to Soweto (Witwatersrand) and the western Cape with isolated incidents at Beaufort West and the East London area.

In Soweto a crowd stoned private vehicles early this morning. They were dispersed by police who used rubber bullets and tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In the same township this morning, a crowd used a front end loader and caused damage to the Emadwaleni School. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a crowd stoned the Mohgla School. Two men were arrested but no injuries were reported. In the same township, arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle which was extensively damaged. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Also in Mamelodi a petrol-bomb was hurled at a delivery vehicle which was extensively damaged. Three youths were arrested.

At Duncan Village near East London, a crowd stoned and damaged a delivery vehicle in the township. A white man sustained minor injuries. There were no arrests.

In Beaufort West, a crowd this morning marched towards the town. When requested to disperse they refused. The police then dispersed them with tearsmoke and arrested a black youth. In the same area, a crowd stoned a police patrol. Police used birdshot to disperse the crowd. A black youth was arrested.

In a township near Paarl this morning, a crowd of coloureds stoned and extensively damaged a car. A coloured youth was arrested.

In Athlone near Cape town a crowd stoned and damaged cars. Three coloured men were arrested.

In Elsies River, near Cape Town, a crowd stoned a police patrol. There were no damages and the crowd was dispersed with tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Mitchells Plain on the Cape Flats, a crowd stoned private vehicles and set them alight. A coloured man was arrested.

Soweto Mob Kills Policeman; Soldier Injured

MB050714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0658 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 5, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report for the period from 7pm last night to 8 am today, issued to SAPA by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

In crossroads, a mob of blacks late last night threw stones at private vehicles. Two were arrested. No injuries were reported.

Also at crossroads, a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at SAP vehicle. Police used birdshot and tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests.

At Kwazakele in the eastern Cape early this morning a mob of blacks stoned a private house in the township. The owners son fired shots at the mob and his daughter was slightly injured in the attack. There were no arrests.

In Soweto, late last night a vehicle failed to stop at a roadblock in the township. A member of SADF fired shots at a vehicle and black male about 32 years was fatally injured. One black male seriously injured and one black man and a black woman ran away. The vehicle had been hotwired and stolen. Police are investigating.

In Beaufort West late last night, a mob marching towards the town refused to disperse, and police were forced to disperse them using tearsmoke and birdshot. No arrests or injuries.

Fort Beaufort in eastern Cape late last night as mob of blacks threw stones at SADF vehicle in the township. One SADF member was seriously injured. There were no arrests.

Also in Beaufort West late last night, a mob of arsonists threw a petrol bomb at an SAP vehicle. There were no arrests or injuries. Slight damage reported.

At Langa, Uitenhage, late last night, a mob of blacks threw stones at police patrol, who dispersed them with tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries.

In Soweto the police were restoring law and order in black areas and thereby ensuring the rights of lawabiding citizens, and were once again the target of radicals and lawbreakers. Early this morning a mob surrounded a policeman's house in the township, throwing petrol bombs which extensively damaged the house. The member of the SAP was burnt to death in the house in the inhuman attack. Police are investigating.

Mobs Attack Vehicles, Home With Fire Bombs

MB060552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0546 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 6, SAPA — In Soweto near Port Elizabeth a mob of blacks went on the march yesterday afternoon and stoned a police patrol. The mob was dispersed with tearsmoke and one person arrested. No injuries reported.

At Crossroads in the Western Cape, a mob of black arsonists threw a petrol bomb at a bus causing damage. One black male arrested and no injuries reported.

In Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of arsonists threw a petrol bomb at police vehicle which was totally destroyed. No arrests were made or injuries reported.

At Crossroads yesterday afternoon a mob of black arsonists threw a petrol bomb at a delivery vehicle, totally destroying it.

At Zwelentemba near Worcester, yesterday evening a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol and police had to use tearsmoke to disperse them. No arrests or injuries reported.

Early this morning at Kagiso on the west rand, a mob of arsonists threw petrol bomb at the house of a councillor, Mrs Zilwizia Moletsane, causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries reported.

In Umlazi near Durban, late yesterday evening, a mob of black arsonists threw a petrol bomb at a private vehicle causing extensive damage.

Police Report Two Arrests, Overnight Incidents

MB070524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1658 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 6, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period from 8 am to 6:30 pm today, issued to SAPA by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria. Early this morning police arrested four young black females in Kubise, near Stutterheim, for attempted arson. In Soweto, a mob of stone-throwing black youths this afternoon stoned a bus, extensively damaging it. There were no arrest or injuries.

Police Report 'Minor Incidents of Lawlessness'

MB070732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 7, SAPA — The following is the unrest report issued by the South Africa Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria for the period from last night to 8 am this morning:

Since 1800 last night, there have been minor incidents of lawlessness characterised by the stoning of private and police vehicles and in a few instances, private homes.

There were also minor incidents of arson. The most noteworthy incidents are as follows:

A. Mohlakeng near Randfontein, one black youth was arrested after a stonethrowing incident in which a bus was damaged.

B. Old Crossroads, Cape Town, there were a number of stonethrowing incidents.

A driver of a private vehicle fired shots at a group of delinquents stoning his car. No injuries were reported.

A group of delinquents did not even show respect to an ambulance when they stoned it, causing extensive damage to the vehicle. No-one was injured in the incident.

In another incident, a policeman was slightly injured and a police vehicle extensively damaged by stonethrowing blacks. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire. No injuries were reported. There were als other incidents of stonethrowing in which a total of 9 private vehicles were damaged.

C. Soweto: Here the owner of a house fired shots at a group of blacks stoning his house. No injuries were reported.

In another incident a group of blacks attacked a policeman's house. The latter in defence of his life and property, fired shots at his attackers causing them to flee. No injuries were reported.

D. Dorrington, Fort Beaufort: In this township the police arrested one minor when five black delinquents stoned a private home.

E. At Zwide near Port Elizabeth a development board office was extensively damaged when arsonists hurled a petrol-bomb at the building.

F. At Kwazakele also near Port Elizabeth, 5 arsonists set fire to and totally destoryed a private house.

G. In the black residential area of Chesterville near Durban, a black baby was slightly injured when blacks hurled a petrol-bomb at a house.

H. At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn, a school was extensively damaged in a fire. Arson is suspected.

Unrest Reported in Witbank Townships 7 Oct

MB071035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Witbank, Oct 7, SAPA — The driver of a post office delivery van narrowly escaped death when his vehicle was stoned by a mob outside Lynneville location, Witbank, this morning, a spokesman for the police said. The spokesman said the driver lost control when a mob stoned his vehicle and caused an accident. He suffered minor injuries and was admitted to hospital.

Police were also called out to Witbank's three townships — Lynneville, Ackerville and Kwagqha — where they dispersed mobs preventing residents from going to work. Mobs at the entrances to the townships threatened taxi and bus commuters calling for work boycotts because of rent increases announced by the Highveld Development Board which took effect on October 1. Taxis and buses stopped operating in the townships today. Two company cars were also set alight outside Lynneville this morning. No arrests had been made, police said.

Police Discover Burned Body; Mourners Cause Damage

MB060546 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 1730 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 5, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest report, issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

In Langa, in the Eastern Province, police this afternoon discovered the body of a black person in the township. It was burnt with tyres. Police are investigating.

In Soweto, on the West Rand, mourners attending a funeral service at the Sena Morena High School damaged the windows of five buses.

The fact that many of the mourners were armed with sticks and sjamboks (quirts) makes it clear that they were not a peaceful crowd of mourners.

Police were forced to disperse the riotous mob by using tearsmoke and sneeze powder. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Mitchells Plain Students Loot Van; Roads Closed

MB041302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 4 SAPA — School pupils looted and burnt a meat van in Mitchells Plain today after a rally attended by representatives of 14 secondary schools. Several hundred pupils attended the meeting at Mondale high School in Merrydale Road. After the rally about 100 pupils stoned and looted a meat van at the corner of Merrydale and Morgenster roads. The vehicle was set alight and the blaze was put out by firemen from the Mitchells Plain. Police stood by as firemen doused the burning truck, and parts of Merrydale and Morgenster Roads were blocked off. The driver and his assistant escape unharmed. Pupils were seen carrying off meat carcasses, some of which were given away.

Shortly before 1pm today police teargassed a crowd of pupils standing outside St Monica's Catholic church in Halt road, Elsies River. About five teargas canisters were fired by police in two casspirs. The pupils fled and police followed them.

An Argus reporter and a television crew were ordered by police to leave the area. You people of the media leave the area otherwise we will take you out, a policeman said. Early this afternoon there were reports of stone-throwing in Klipfontein Road and Lower Lansdowne Road near the Crossroads area. No other details were available.

Press on Unrest, Education, Israeli Raid

MB050830 [Editorial Report] In a *BUSINESS DAY* article on a conference of businessman to discuss business' social responsibility, Shell SA chairman John R. Wilson expressed the views of participants by saying: "South African business did not create racial inequality, but it can help to overcome it." The article reports various donations by business for urgent social problems.

In an editorial on a statement by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange pledging investigation of charges of police misbehavior, the paper says the statement gives hope. "On the other hand, it may be his only hope. It is widely accepted that there are thug elements within the SAP — and that Le Grange does not have sufficient control over these elements."

Without the threat of a public investigation, Le Grange might lose what control of the police he has, the paper says.

On that topic, the paper cites a statement by a "leading lawyer" urging business to "set up a monitoring mechanism to guard against abuse by members of the security forces, particularly in regard to allegations of police brutality in black townships, torture of detainees, and deaths in detention." Such an organization could exert pressure on the government and demonstrate business' commitment to peace, justice, and the rule of law.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 October carries a "Focus" article by Sam Mabe entitled "Why P.W's Offer is Rejected." Explaining black opposition to President Both's offer of black participation in the Presidential Council, the article notes that all government-created institutions are being rejected. Participation in the Presidential Council is specifically rejected because it "would only allow blacks to make proposals to the Government. The ultimate power will still reside in the white Government."

Agreeing that South Africa is multiethnic, the article says however that these divisions have been "in most cases, exaggerated in an attempt to split the black nation." Noting that Botha wants to divide the nation into groups, it says this "does not take blacks any further than they have always been." The article says that blacks are not questioning what the government does but its right to do it and that politics "of half-a-loaf is better than no bread have become a thing of the past." There is only one mandate that Mr Botha is likely to get from the various black groups: "To call elections at which every South Africa will be eligible to vote and to stand as a candidate."

In an editorial pledging "constructive support" to Dr Gerrit Viljoen in his efforts to make education "free and equal," the paper notes that parents are burdened both with apartheid and with problems of education. "The most moderate black parent is driven straight into the arms of the radicals if his child suffers. Quite natural too."

Saying the reforms will be welcome if translated into fact, the paper underlines the consequences of failing to educate blacks, noting that in the future more skilled blacks will be required than whites. "It is thus sensible to have the majority of the people fully equipped to run the country. The majority are black."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 October in a front page story says the university of Pretoria is to be opened to all races. "Academic performance will be the deciding factor, with due regard to the university's traditional Afrikaans character", the paper says, and adds that in taking this step the institution is following the example of Rand Afrikaans University, which has quietly been opened to all races at undergraduate level. "Indications are that the inclusion of nonwhite students will not be confined to the academic field. The possible admission of nonwhites to the university's hostels is being considered", the paper continues. The university plans to purchase suitable premises in appropriate nonwhite residential areas.

In an editorial in the same issue, the paper says the approving attitude of President Reagan towards the Israeli reprisal raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia is a welcome sound against international terrorism. "Unfortunately, President Reagan does not hold the same view towards South Africa's action against terrorists in its neighboring states. Indeed, he even recalled his ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, after the South African attack on ANC nests in Gaborone." One can only hope, the paper continues, that President Reagan will bear in mind his approval of Israel's action on the day when this country again hits at terrorists in the neighboring states, because this country stands firmly by its view that these countries shall not be used as springboard for terrorists attacks on us.

The Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 3 October says in an editorial that it is a pity President Botha's appeal to its neighboring states to get rid of foreign troops will be ignored, because in fact this is good advice. President Botha has in the past warned of the possibility of southern Africa becoming the battlefield of the superpowers using their surrogate forces. "At the moment it appears as though the table is being set for just such a surrogate war", the paper adds, with the Angolan president threatening to call for more Soviet-bloc military assistance and an American congressman proposing massive aid to UNITA. At the same time it is being said in America that that country is busy weaning Mozambique from Moscow. All this indicates an increasing involvement by the two superpowers and their surrogates in the region.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Announces Foreign Exchange Measures

MB041705 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda announced at a news conference today that the exchange rate for the kwacha is to be determined by (?auction) with immediate effect. Dr Kaunda explained that the (?auctioning) of the kwacha has been necessitated by the foreign exchange scarcity and the need to improve the (?method) of its allocation. Ending months of speculation on what was believed to be the imminent devaluation of the kwacha, the president told journalists at Mulungushi Hall at the (?20th) party national conference that the [words indistinct] devaluation was no longer able to meet the country's foreign exchange management needs. The president said devaluation of the currency was [words indistinct] when the government considered foreign exchange scarcity as a temporary problem, but this could no longer be the case in view of declining exports earnings. The president explained that the determination of the kwacha exchange rate means that the kwacha [words indistinct] from the (?present) basket of currencies that would determine its exchange rate. He added that the (?auctioning) will also make it possible for the economy to respond positively to the [word indistinct] problems facing the country. Dr Kaunda,however, said that the (?auction) will not affect the use of hard currency by the party and government, Bank of Zambia, debt payment, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines under the [word indistinct] scheme, the purchase of crude oil, purchase of medical and educational supplies, and for meeting Zambia Airways, International Air Travel Association, IATA, bills and [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

OAU Chairman Diouf Arrives in Harare 3 Oct

MB031804 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is the current chairman of the OAU, has arrived in Zimbabwe as part of his tour of the Frontline States. He was met at the airport by President Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; cabinet ministers; Army, police, Air Force chiefs. President Diouf, who was honored with a 21-gun salute, inspected a guard of honor mounted by members of the presidential guard. At the airport, he was entertained by traditional dancers.

The Senegalese president is in Zimbabwe to express solidarity with members of the Frontline States in their fight against South Africa's destabilization actions.

Banana Hosts Banquet

AB041830 Dakar PANA in English 1058 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Harare, 4 Oct (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana said last night that South Africa's allies must not use independent southern African states as an excuse for refusing to impose economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. At a state banquet hosted in honor of the visiting OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf, President Banana said those countries which insisted that the imposition of sanctions against South Africa would affect the neighboring states had to be stopped from deceiving the world by "disguising their real motives in so saying."

"We hope Western countries, whose investments, loans, trade, and other links with South Africa help to sustain the apartheid system, will agree to the call by the international community for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions," he said.

President Banana described the United States policy of constructive engagement in southern Africa as "destructive," adding that by its insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the United States was providing South Africa with external support it desperately needed to prolong its occupation of Namibia. He said the Frontline States hoped that the international community would not stand idly while South Africa struggled to recolonise independent African states in the region.

The visiting OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf lashed out at the South African regime's apartheid policies saying that member-states of his organization must concretise their support for the liberation movements in the southern African region. As current chairman of the OAU, he said, the total liberation of the continent was one of the pan-African body's objectives. President Diouf expressed Senegal's support for the liberation movements in the region and added that every effort had to be made to destroy the South African apartheid regime. He praised Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for "creating unity" in Zimbabwe and his stance against colonialism and racism.

Mugabe, Nkomo Discussing Merger Agreement

MB041027 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zimbabwe there has been a rather surprising meeting between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and opposition party leader Joshua Nkomo to discuss the merger of their two parties — surprising because there has never been any love lost between ZANU and ZAPU. Relations between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo have become increasingly acrimonious since independence, with ZAPU excluded from government and blamed for dissident activity in Matabeleland. And only last month, there was a threat by a government minister to exterminate ZAPU. But now, after several weeks of contacts by party officials, there is talk of a merger. Robin White asked Michelle Faul in Harare how the talks were going.

[Faul] Well, everybody is very tight-lipped about it, Robin, but sources close to thé negotiations say that the unity committee has produced a 7-point document of protocols which are now being considered by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo.

[White] And what basically is in the document, is that known?

[Faul] No. It is not known but the sources have said that it is a very broad agreement. For example, it includes the reaffirmation of Mr Mugabe as the leader of what would be the amalgamated party, but that most of the crucial obstacles to a merger, such as what positions would be given to Mr Nkomo's people in the ZANU-PF politburo and its Central Committee have got to be decided by the two leaders themselves.

[White] What about the job for Nkomo himself?

[Faul] Well, there is speculation that Mr Nkomo is going to be one of two deputy vice presidents of the party, but that again is something that is going to have to be decided by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo.

[White] And presumably the party will be called ZANU?

[Faul] Well, no, I don't know that that is definitely on the cards. One way for ZAPU, Mr Nkomo's party, to avoid the indignity of totally losing face would be to find a new name for the party.

[White] From what you're saying, it doesn't look as though agreement is imminent.

[Faul] No, it's not imminent and as these most important and contentious issues have to be decided by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, and Mr Mugabe is leaving the country on Saturday, I would guess there will be another couple of weeks before they even get to talking about the crucial obstacles to a merger.

High-Ranking Army Officers Reportedly Detained

MB041419 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] At least 3, and possibly as many as 6, high-ranking Zimbabwean Army officers have been detained over the past 10 days. Howard Barrel reports:

The reason for the detention of the officers is still cloaked in mystery and government spokesmen have not been able to confirm they are in custody. But political sources name three of the detained men as Brigadier Charlie Gray, a senior commander in Joshua Nkomo's former ZIPRA guerrilla army, Colonel Dwangwame Dube, and Emmanuel Siviba, whose rank is unknown. Usually reliable sources say a further three senior Army officers, including at least one more brigadier, are also in detention but their names are not available. Indications at this stage are that the men have been detained by police of the security section rather than the Central Intelligence Organization or CIO. The police come under home affairs minister, Enos Nkala, a bitter foe of ZAPU. The detentions also coincide with important unity moves between the ruling ZANU-PF Party and ZAPU.

Arrested for Aiding Rebels

MB071423 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT
7 Oct 85

[Text] Five senior officers of the Zimbabwean Army have been arrested for allegedly helping arm dissidents. Police say the five, all supporters of opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, have been detained for assisting and abetting rebels. The detention comes at a time when the prime minister, Robert Mugabe, and Mr Nkomo have begun formal talks aimed at merging their parties.

Police have detained scores of Mr Nkomo's officials and supporters in a crackdown on the opposition party. Mr Mugabe has accused some ZAPU officials of actively supporting about 300 rebels believed to be operating in Matebeleland.

[Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans at 1400 GMT on 7 October in a similar report on the arrests gives the names of the five officers as: Brigadier Charles Grey, Brigadier Candlas Ndhlovu, Brigadier Chile Neya, Colonel Manyangana Dube, Lieutenant Colonel Shinga Sicoge]

Security Forces Clash With 'Armed Rebels'

MB070543 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Zimbabwean security forces have clashed with a band of armed rebels. Police say one man was shot and three others escaped after the skirmish on the banks of Machingwe River on Friday. Soldiers have mounted a serch for the survivors of the gun fight. Police say security forces recovered an AK-47 assault rifle, a hand grenade, and ammunition after the clash.